

REGIMENTAL RECORDS

OF THE

3RD BATTALION

ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS

FORMERLY

SOUTH CORK LIGHT INFANTRY MILITIA.

941.9
M26

CORK:

PURCELL AND COMPANY, PATRICK STREET.

1906.

PREFACE.



ABOUT the year 1881, the late Lieut.-Colonel JAMES H. DONEGAN who, during his long connection with the Regiment, always displayed the warmest interest in its welfare, conceived the idea of bringing out a History of the South Cork Militia. With infinite trouble and indomitable perseverance he succeeded in collecting a mass of information from various sources with a view to producing a history worthy of so old and distinguished a Corps, but, unfortunately, his sad death prevented the realization of his fond desire.

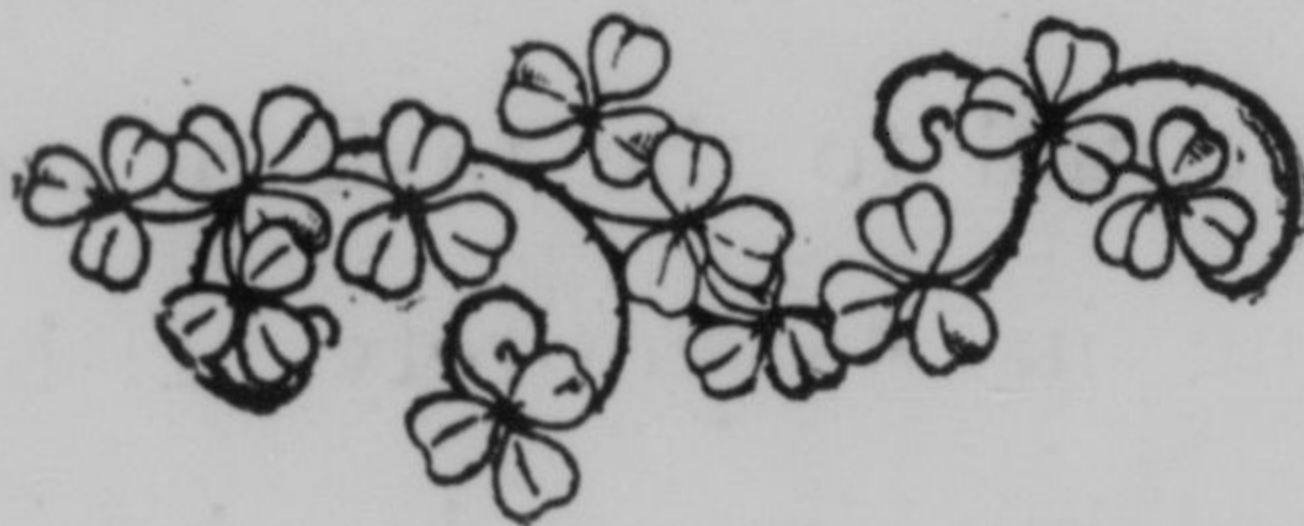
I have in a measure attempted to complete his work, but, as I felt unequal to the task of carrying out his ambitious scheme in its entirety, I have from the materials collected by him produced a short historical record of the services of the Regiment, in the hopes that it may prove of interest to all ranks and foster those feelings of *esprit de corps* which have always been such distinguishing characteristics of the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and men.

I am indebted to Mr. WILLIAM DONEGAN for his kindness in allowing me the use of the Papers collected by his brother.

Owing to the absence of any Regimental Records between the years 1793 and 1808, I have filled up the hiatus in a great measure by the aid of Mr. Bennett's "History of Bandon."

G. S. ORMEROD, LIEUT.-COLONEL,
3rd Batt. Royal Munster Fusiliers.

14th September, 1905.



The following appeared in the BROAD ARROW, and is inserted by permission of the Editor :

AN OUTLINE OF MILITIA HISTORY.

BY H. W. G. MEYER-GRIFFITH, Lieutenant, 3rd Battalion
South Wales Borderers.

AS there appears to be a certain amount of ignorance concerning the history of the old Constitutional Force, a few lines dealing with the subject may not be out of place. The Militia existed, under its own name "fyrd," in a more or less organised form, from the earliest days of Saxon dominion in our island; but it remained to that far-sighted warrior, Alfred the Great, to codify and put in writing the various laws and ordinances of his predecessors concerning compulsory military service for home defence. Alfred, then, based the organisation of the "fyrd" upon land-tenure—every five hydes* of land being compelled to equip and maintain one Militiaman in peace time, who, in the event of war, would be ready to take his place in the defence force of his country. It will thus be seen that the men who fought so gallantly round the "Fighting Man" and "Green Dragon of Wessex" on the bloody field of Senlac were, for the most part, neither more nor less than Militia. Norman William brought his own military methods with him from his duchy, and grafted them on to the system of the conquered country; there being thus, side by side, the feudal system of the Normans and the fyrd system of the English.

With the advent of the Angevin kings came a desire, on their part, to diminish the power of the nobles, which had grown unchecked under the feudal system. They had an instrument ready to their hand in the fyrd, and they used it with great effect. Matters came to a head when the nobles, in alliance with the kings of France and Scotland, broke into open rebellion against Henry II. That monarch called out the fyrd, crushed his barons, captured the King of Scots, and, firmly seated on his throne once more, reorganised his defence force (called henceforward "Militia") by the "Assize of Arms," 1181. This document ordered that every freeman, whether feudal lord or humble retainer, should be fully armed, according to his rank and means, and be ready to fight in

* The Saxon "hyde" was from fifty to eighty acres in extent.

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the Militia, for home defence only, should occasion require. Note that no man could be compelled to fight abroad; England has always obtained sufficient troops for that purpose by voluntary enlistment.

Various alterations, more or less important, were made in the constitution of the Force from time to time, notably by Edward I. in the "Statute of Winchester" (1285), which was a revival and amplification of the "Assize of Arms." One of the new provisions was that every man should not only have but be compelled to show annually the weapons and armour with which he was provided. The Militia played its part in the Wars of the Roses and other internecine strife, but its next appearance as a corporate body was in those seething times when little England broke the might of Spain and "Little Englanders" were not. When the news of the Armada's coming reached "from Eddystone to Berwick bounds" the Militia were the first to arm. Who else were "those rugged miners" who "poured to war from Mendip's sunless caves," and whose "the rush of hurrying feet, and the broad streams of pikes and flags down each roaring street," of Macaulay's stirring lines.

King James, the pedant, changed the name but not the nature of the Force when he called its component parts "trained-bands." These numbered about 160,000 men—a somewhat larger figure than our present Militia Force runs to. The name of "train-bands"—a more usual way of writing it than the former—seems to have been alternative with "Militia" under the Stuarts, for the next appearance of the Force in history is at the commencement of the Civil War, when it gives its name to the "Militia Bill." This was an important document, whose *raison d'être* was that both Charles and the Parliament wanted the train-bands; and as the officers of that force were then, as indeed they still are, appointed by the lords-lieutenants of counties, the right of naming those powerful officials and their assistants, the "Commissioners of Array," was of paramount importance. The Long Parliament passed the Bill, which was to the effect that its members should appoint the lords-lieutenants and commissioners. The King, who wanted the Militia for service in Ireland, would not give his consent, and Parliament declared the Bill passed without it, proceeding to nominate its functionaries. This was obviously a *casus belli*, and the Civil War may be said to have taken its rise from the passing of the Militia Bill. Its main consequence was that the train-bands were on the side of Parliament, almost to a man.

At the Restoration the King took supreme command of the Militia, delegating the power to nominate its officers to the lords-lieutenants. The Bill of Rights, in 1688, made a regular standing army illegal. This Act, never having been repealed, is in force to this day, and gives the Militia its claim to be called "the old Constitutional Force." Parliament, of course, renders the Regular

Army legal year by year, the Bill of Rights having inserted a saving clause to that effect. In spite of being the Constitutional Force, the Militia was somewhat neglected from the Restoration until 1757, when the "Militia Ballot Act" came into force, a measure rendered necessary by the wastage of men in the Seven Years' War. By the Ballot Act all able-bodied men (with the exception of peers, clergymen, those physically unfit, and one or two others specially mentioned,) were liable to be selected for five years' service in the Militia; and the Sovereign was given the power of calling the Force out in case of rebellion or invasion, with the consent of Parliament. If Parliament were not sitting at the time, it was to be specially convened for the purpose. The Militia Ballot Act, though "suspended" in 1865, is only in abeyance and could be revived by an "Order in Council;" but as the Militia has always come to the fore with the utmost eagerness whenever occasion has arisen for its assistance, it will probably never have to be made use of. The alternatives to serving personally, should the Act be revived, are either payment of a fine or provision of a substitute; and the ages between which a man is liable to be "ballotted," eighteen to thirty.

The Militia was embodied from the passing of this Act till 1763; from 1778 to 1783; again, from 1792 to 1803; and also during the "Hundred Days," 1815. During the third of these embodiments so many Militiamen volunteered for service with the Regulars in the fighting line, that a supplementary force was raised in England; whilst in 1797 a Bill was passed authorising the formation of Militia regiments in Scotland. During that momentous period in English history when Napoleon was at the zenith of his power, the Militia rendered signal service. In 1799 alone, no less than 25,000 Militiamen joined the Regular Army. When 1,400 French soldiers landed at Fishguard, in Pembrokeshire, February 1797, a much smaller force of Militia, supported by some Yeomanry and Volunteers, turned out, under the command of Lord Cawdor, and the French transports having put to sea in a panic, the little force took every Frenchman prisoner. It has already been mentioned that throughout the Peninsular War a steady stream of Militiamen poured into the ranks of the Regular Army,* and the battle of Talavera in particular was fought almost entirely by "professional Militiamen;" whilst a very large percentage of General Craufurd's famous "Light Division," which so distinguished itself during the retreat on Vigo, at Ciudad Rodrigo, and in a hundred fights, was recruited from the ranks of the old Constitutional Force.

The Peninsular War over, and its seasoned troops scattered all over the world, came the "Hundred Days" when Napoleon, making his escape from Elba, made his last bid for power. Wellington took out from England 50,000 troops, the majority

* It is said, indeed, that three-fifths of the entire Peninsular Army were Militiamen.

fresh country lads from the Militia, who had never seen a shot fired in anger. At Quatre-bras and at Waterloo these "partly-trained" lads withstood the might of France, and saved Europe. From 1817 to 1853 the ballot was entirely in abeyance. In the latter year the Force was once more reorganised, and shortly after rendered services not less than those of Peninsular days, during the Crimean and Indian Mutiny Campaigns. On these occasions, not content with supplying recruits to the Line (who went chiefly, as the Militia are mostly "Rifle" battalions, to swell the ranks of the 60th and the Rifle Brigade), the force sent no less than ten complete battalions to garrison Malta and our various Mediterranean stations. These ten regiments, who bear the word "Mediterranean" on their colours in commemoration of the fact were the East Kent, Royal Lancaster, Royal Westminster, West Yorks, King's Own Staffordshire, Oxford Light Infantry, Royal (now "Loyal North") Lancashire, Northampton, Royal Berks, and Royal Wiltshire. In all fifty regiments volunteered for this service, and eighteen for similar employ in 1857. Under Cardwell's administration (1872) the Militia was transferred from the control of the lords-lieutenants to that of the War Office, two regiments being attached to each brigade of infantry, under the command of the officer commanding the Regimental District, the Force being thus amalgamated with the Regular Army. In 1881 the Militia battalions became a part of the Territorial regiment, and in many cases the title of the Militia unit was given to the Regular battalion—*e.g.* the "gallant 24th" Regiment, of Isandlwana and Rorke's Drift fame, took its present name from the Royal South Wales Borderers Militia, which was affiliated to it.

The last embodiment took place on the outbreak of the Boer War, 1899-1902, when every Militia regiment in the Kingdom either did garrison duty at St. Helena, in the Mediterranean, or at home; or actually served in the fighting line in South Africa. Besides this many officers were employed on the Staff, apart from their units, or attached to Regular regiments, and practically the whole Militia Reserve was drafted into the Line. This Militia Reserve consists of men (not to exceed one-fourth of the whole number) who, in return for an extra bounty undertake to join the Regulars if called upon to do so. The future of the Militia is "on the knees of the gods," but perhaps enough has been said to show that the old Constitutional Force is not undeserving a place in the esteem of the British public, and that it is by no means the effete and incapable institution some people would seem to believe.





THE ORIGIN OF THE SOUTH CORK MILITIA REGIMENT.

Under an Act of Parliament, viz., the 33rd Geo. III., sub-sec. xv., c. 22, a completely new Militia was raised for Ireland. This force differed materially in
1793. its constitution from that of any of its predecessors, which had become effete and unsuitable for the times. This new force was raised at a time when the principal European powers were at war with France. Among the schemes devised by that country for crippling England was the Invasion of Ireland.

Under the Act above mentioned it appears to have been the intention to have had but one Regiment for the county of Cork consisting of 976 men, and 488 for the county of the city of Cork. The following Act defines this.

“ And be it further enacted, that the number of men to be raised by virtue of this Act shall be as follows, that is to say:—For the county of Cork, if with the city of Cork, if such city and county

of the city of Cork shall be made part of the said county of Cork, for the purpose of this Act, 1,464 men. For the city and county of the city of Cork, if it shall not be made part of the said county of Cork, 488 men. For the county in like case, 976 men."

Subsequently, the North and South Cork Militia came upon the scene simultaneously, and these corps combined represent the original county of Cork Regiment, proposed under the above Act.

The origin of the designations, North and South Cork, is founded on the following tradition:—On the raising of the two Regiments the North Cork restricted its recruiting to the North, and the South Cork to the South of the River Blackwater. It will be observed, however, that the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the county, upon the first balloting for the South Cork Militia, met at Doneraile, but this single departure, doubtless, arose from the fact of its Colonel having been Lord of the Manor. Indeed, at one time the South Cork Militia was known as Doneraile's Regiment, following the old custom of naming the Regiments after their commanding officers: It was numbered 32 by ballot held at the Treasury Chambers in August, 1793, to settle the precedence of the Militia Regiments in Ireland.

Mr. Bennett, in his "History of Bandon," mentions that the South Cork Militia is the senior county Regiment of Ireland. This error, no doubt, arose from the belief that the Regiment was evolved from the old Bandon Militia, which was raised in the middle of the 17th

century. When the Militia of 1793 was raised, it stood entirely on its own bottom, and had no connection with the former Militia force. The following wording of the preamble of the Militia Act shows into what state the old force had fallen, and the necessity of establishing a new state of things.

“Whereas, a respectable Military Force under the command of officers possessing landed property within this Kingdom, is essential to the safety and protection of this realm and its constitution, and the Militia laws now in force in this Kingdom have been found incapable of effecting the purposes of their institution, be it therefore enacted by the King’s Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, that the Governors of the several counties shall have full power and authority and are hereby required to call together and array, arm, and cause to be trained and exercised, such persons and in such manner as hereinafter directed once a year, etc.; etc.”

PROPERTY QUALIFICATION OF OFFICERS.

The Militia Act of 1793 sets forth that—

“Every person who has been or shall hereafter be appointed an Officer of the Militia of any of the ranks following, shall be in possession of an estate for his own life or for the life of another,

or for some greater estate in land or heritages in the United Kingdom of the yearly value hereinafter mentioned in connection with such respective rank, or be heir apparent of some person who shall be in possession of a life estate in property of the like yearly value."

Colonel Commandant,	£2,000 a year,	or heir to	£3,000 a year
Lieut.-Colonel	... £1,200	„	£1,800 „
Major	... £300	„	£600 „
Captain	... £200	„	£400 „
Lieutenant,	£50 a year,	or heir to	£500 personal property
Ensign	£20	„	£200 „

The Colonel and Lieut.-Colonel to have one-half of their property in the county.

In 1855 an Act was passed in which no property qualification was required for officers in the militia below the rank of Captain, and the existing qualifications were considerably reduced.

In 1869 an Act was passed abolishing all property qualifications.

The establishment of regiments at this period consisted of from 8 to 12 companies.

The Grenadier Company consisted of 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 3 Sergeants, 3 Corporals, 2 Drummers, 2 Fifers, and 57 Privates. The Light Infantry Company consisted of 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 3 Sergeants, 3 Corporals, 2 Drummers, and 57 Privates, and each Battalion Company of 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 3 Sergeants, 3 Corporals, 2 Drummers, and 57 Privates.

A Captain-Lieutenant was included in the number of Lieutenants and he was posted to the Colonel's Company. The position of this officer seemed rather a peculiar one. This grade was probably instituted when formerly the Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Major commanded Companies, and a Captain-Lieutenant was posted to the Colonel's Company to relieve him of a portion of the routine work connected with it.

There does not appear to have been any officer appointed to this grade in the South Cork Militia after the promotion to Captain of Captain-Lieutenant Thomas Poole in 1806.

The Regimental Staff consisted of the following :—
1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Major, Adjutant, Paymaster, Surgeon, Assistant-Surgeon (called Surgeon's Mate), Quarter-Master, Sergeant-Major, and Quarter-Master-Sergeant.

The following is the first roll of Officers of the South Cork Militia ever published, and was copied from the *Hibernian Chronicle* newspaper published in Cork on January 23rd, 1794.

Copy of Gazette in which the names appeared:

War Office, Dublin Castle,
11th January, 1794.

Commissions signed by Hayes, Lord Viscount Doneraile, Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the South County of Cork Militia.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel—				Dated
Earl of Barrymore	-	-	-	26th April, 1793
To be Major—				
Honble. Richard St. Leger	-	-	-	29th April, 1793

To be Captains—

			Dated
Sir John Gillman, Knt.	-	-	26th April, 1793
Richard Boyle Townsend, Esq.			27th „ „
Honble. Barry Boyle St. Leger			28th „ „
William Howe Hennis, Esq.	-		29th „ „
Michael Creagh, Esq.	-	-	30th „ „

To be Captain-Lieutenant—

Nicholas Colthurst, Esq.	-		1st May, 1793
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To be Lieutenants—

Sir Henry Browne Hayes, Knt.			26th April, 1793
Robert Strettle, Esq.	-	-	27th „ „
Francis R. Trembath, Esq.	-		28th „ „
James Langton, Esq.	-	-	29th „ „
Samuel Godsell, Esq.	-	-	30th „ „
Thomas Robinson, Esq.	-	-	1st May, „
George Beamish, Esq.	-	-	2nd „ „
Brundenel Plummer, Esq.	-		3rd „ „
Robert Atkins, Esq.	-	-	4th „ „

To be Ensigns—

Richard Bowles, Gent.	-	-	26th April, 1793
Courtland Schuyler, Gent.	-		27th „ „
Mundel Hill, Gent.	-	-	28th „ „
Jasper Lucas, Gent.	-	-	29th „ „
Arthur St. Leger, Gent.	-	-	30th „ „
Francis Harris, Gent.	-	-	8th Nov., „

STAFF.

To be Chaplain —

Rev. William Beeby

To be Adjutant—

Francis R. Trembath, Esq.	-	Dated 26th April, 1793
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To be Quarter-Master—

Robert Atkins, Esq.	-	-	26th April, 1793
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To be Surgeon—

Thomas Harris, Gent.	-	-	26th April, 1793
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To be Surgeon's Mate—

Francis Harris, Gent.	-	-	8th Nov., 1793
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To be Agents—

Messrs. Wybants & Son

Commanding Officers of Militia Regiments were not at that time allowed full Colonel's rank on first appointment, as it was thought this rank in the Militia would seriously conflict with the line commissions. However, shortly after the embodiment this anomaly was removed, and Commanding Officers who were appointed Lieutenant-Colonels Commandant were promoted to the ranks of full Colonels. This continued until the year 1856.

The establishment of the South Cork on its formation was :

- 1 Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant.
- 1 Lieutenant-Colonel.
- 1 Major.

- 5 Captains.
- 1 Captain-Lieutenant.
- 9 Lieutenants.
- 6 Ensigns.
- 1 Chaplain.
- 1 Adjutant.
- 1 Quarter-Master.
- 1 Surgeon.
- 1 Surgeon's Mate.

In 1793 England was at war with France, and, as it has already been stated, amongst the schemes devised by the French Directory for crippling England was the Invasion of Ireland. To meet this, our Executive called out the Militia—the South Cork being amongst the number. Shortly after it was recruited up to its establishment the Regiment was marched to Doneraile, where it was armed and disciplined under the eye of its new Colonel, Lord Doneraile. Here they remained only two months, when the route was received for Youghal, where they wintered, and remained until the 1794. following Spring, when they marched for Nenagh and Ballyshannon. The Headquarters remained at Nenagh going through the ordinary routine of garrison duty, and occasionally sending out detachments to some of the neighbouring towns.

The following account of the Presentation of an Address to the Regiment during its first year of service is very interesting and complimentary.

This Address of the gentlemen and inhabitants of Nenagh to the South Cork Regiment is copied from the *Hibernian Chronicle* of the 31st July, 1794.

To the Right Honble.

Lord Viscount Doneraile

and the Officers South Cork Militia.

My Lord and Gentlemen,

We cannot avoid expressing the regret we feel on learning that the expediency of public affairs occasions the removal of your Corps from its present quarters. Although this neighbourhood has never been disgraced by tumult or disorder, yet we felt that your continuance amongst us was a sure pledge of our remaining in the same state. We saw with satisfaction the most active exertions to form your Corps to military discipline, and a greater attention, if possible, paid to render them good members of society by establishing the strictest habits of good order and regular subordination. A military corps thus officered by gentlemen whose rank, character, and fortune entitle them to the first situation in their country, must prove the most honourable as well as the surest defence any nation can possibly possess.

Permit us to lament the loss we shall individually sustain in being deprived of an intercourse with a set of gentlemen whose politeness and qualifications must endear them to every society.

We have the honour to be,
My Lord and Gentlemen,
Your most obedient and humble servants,

RICHARD COSON
WILLS CROFTS
HUGH MINCHIN
NICHs. ARCHER, M.D.
AUGUSTINE DUGGAN, M.D.
JOHN POE
COR. O'BRIEN
LEWIS ANDERSON
JAMES SMITH
JOHN MEAGHER
JOHN GRIFFEN
DENIS CUDDY
NICHs. TOLER

DAN M. TOLER, *High Sheriff.*
DANIEL TOLER
HENRY PRITTIE
PETER HOLMES
HENRY PRITTIE, JUNR.
JONATHAN WILLINGTON
JOHN BAYLEY
JOHN HEAD
N. O'MEARA
H. BAYLEY, CLERK
HENRY OSBORNE
JOHN WILLINGTON
JOHN WILLINGTON

The following is the Commanding Officers's reply:

To the Gentlemen and inhabitants of the
town and neighbourhood of Nenagh.

Gentlemen,

The very great and unexpected compliment you have conferred on the South Cork Regiment of Militia claim our utmost acknowledgments, and the very flattering expressions you are pleased to honour us with add much to the regret we feel in leaving this quarter where we have experienced every attention possible.

We are highly flattered by the distinguished manner in which you have mentioned your approbation of the discipline of our Regiment, and will endeavour to merit a continuance of such praise by our future exertions. Permit us to assure you how much we are concerned in our duty calling us away from a society of gentlemen, whom collectively and individually, we so highly esteem.

Gentlemen, I have the honour to be in the name and by the desire of the Officers of the South Cork Militia,

Your devoted and obliged humble servant,

DONERAILE,

Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, South Cork Militia.

After leaving Nenagh the Regiment marched to Limerick, where it remained for over two years.

In the latter end of 1796 a mounted orderly reached Headquarters in great haste, conveying an order for the Regiment to set off at once for Cork. This
1796. was in the month of December, when the French Fleet was daily expected in Bantry Bay. There was no time to be lost, so accordingly the Colonel ordered the men to get ready, and in order to dispense with as much impedimenta as possible, among other things he ordered the queues—then worn by the Regiment in common with the rest of the British Army—to be cut off, so that no time should be lost in stiffening and powdering these useless appendages. The assembly being sounded the men fell in, and shortly afterwards turned their backs upon their comfortable quarters, and on a bleak winter's morning took the road for their destination.

It proved to be a long and tedious march. For eight and forty consecutive hours they were never off their feet. No time was given them for sleep, or even to dry their wet clothes, which clung round their half-numbed limbs. Nay, there was not even a halt called, unless to snatch a hurried meal, so eagerly were they pressed forward. Day was succeeded by night, and night again by day, and still they plodded on, treading their way through a country covered deep with snow as far as ever the eye could reach, and only roads where they sank above their ankles at every step. There was no cheering song during that long, dismal route, nor scarcely a word exchanged, save when some poor fellow fell down in a faint, disarranging for a moment the succeeding rank, at which some man may be heard asking his comrade—"Who is it?"

Throughout those two weary days and nights the snow fell for many hours, then a cutting wind prevailed for many more, and again it snowed. The hardships they passed through on this terrible occasion were the theme of many a Barrack fireside for years afterwards, and the South Corkman who had made that memorable march was looked upon by the younger soldier with mingled feelings of admiration and awe. It was always referred to as the "Bantry Route." The morning after their arrival at their destination the Regiment was inspected by General Johnson, whose red-tape eye quickly detected the absence of the all-important queue. Turning to Lord Doneraile, who rode beside him—"Where's their powder?" gruffly enquired he. "By

God, General," said the Colonel, "'tis in their pouches, and 'tis there it ought to be in such times as these." The General quietly took the rebuff, and made no further enquiries on the subject.

An old friend of the late Lieut.-Colonel Donegan, Dr. Caulfield, has written the following account of the French Fleet in Bantry Bay. He further mentions that Mr. Humphries told him that he remembered the South Cork Militia marching into Bandon in December, 1796.

"About the 24th December, 1796, the French Fleet reached Bantry Bay, where they were drawn up ready for action. At night the lights could be distinctly seen on board from the land, and so certain were the Authorities that they intended landing immediately, that Mr. (afterwards Sir Richard) White sent a message to the inhabitants of the town, that all who wished to leave should depart forthwith, as it was the intention of the Government to blow up all the bridges on the road to Cork, so as to impede them during their progress. The late Mr. John Humphries, of the Cork Institution, then a young man, was on his way to spend his holidays with some friends near Clonakilty. He set out from Cork to walk the entire journey. When near Brinny he was overtaken by a fearful storm, accompanied with thunder, lightning, and a deluge of rain. Here he had to take shelter in a wayside inn for some hours. Late in the evening there was a cessation of rain, which enabled him to reach Bandon. When he arrived there he was astonished to see the town ablaze, with every window illuminated, and men running about with blazing torches.

Great confusion prevailed. This was to light the troops through the town, as they were expected at any moment from Cork with the General, to oppose the French on their march. The troops in due time passed through, and were accompanied on their forward march by hundreds of Bandonians bearing lighted torches, as well as wagons full of meat and drink for the soldiers, and all seemed resolved to share their fate with the Army. The townsmen were armed with every old rusty gun and carbine they could lay their hands on. Before they had gone many miles out of the town a courier met them, mounted on a swift charger, with a message for the General from Mr. White, stating that the French Fleet had been blown out to sea by a sudden storm the evening before, and that most of the ships were supposed to have been lost, and one was sunk in the Bay. Mr. White had collected at Bantry a number of the fleetest Kerry horses. These he had stationed at intervals of from 7 to 10 miles on the road to Cork, so that his messages from Bantry to the General were forwarded with incredible speed. The troops returned to Bandon the same night, when they received a most hospitable welcome, and next day they set out for Cork." The writer has the above account from Mr. Humphries' own lips.

From Cork the Regiment was moved to Mammoor Camp, about three miles to the west of Bandon, where they only remained for a short time, after
1798. which they proceeded to Blarris in the county of Limerick, and shortly after from thence to Wexford where they lay during the battle of Vinegar

Hill on 21st June, 1798, in which affair the Light Infantry Company was under fire. Its casualties, however, were very small, consisting of only two wounded, one of these was a man named Murphy, familiarly known amongst his comrades as "Arigadeen."

This poor fellow was believed to have been killed, having received a bullet wound through the cheek, which felled him to the ground, where he lay motionless, and so far as appearance went would never "ram down cartridge" again, and indeed there is little doubt but that the blood from his wound would have choked him eventually had not Tom Ahearn, the Bugler of his Company, a wild scamp of a fellow, whom the fear of the black hole or even of the triangle itself would not deter whenever he felt inclined for a spree or any sort of innocent recreation—heard of poor Murphy's mishap. Smoking his pipe that evening by the camp fire, Tom suddenly remembered that "Arigadeen" had a watch, and thinking the matter over, he came to the illegal but natural conclusion that "Arigadeen" being now dead the watch had no owner. Heir at law and such subtle fictions of the long robe he had never heard of, and even if he had, it does not seem that he was at that time prepared to recognise them. Be that as it may, Ahearn was determined to have an article so useful to him as a timekeeper. Accordingly, when all was quiet, he strolled over the field in quest of Murphy. He found him after some little time, and putting his finger into his fob, he was in the act of pulling out the watch when Murphy awoke and suddenly sitting up he shook his fist

menacingly in the bugler's face. Almost any one would have taken to his legs under such circumstances, but Tom was not afraid of any man—dead, alive, or on horseback. "Aren't you dead?" said he, looking complacently at his quondam fellow soldier.

"No, I ain't," gurgled out the indignant Murphy.

"Will you say the devil kill the liars after that?" said Tom, who was beginning to think the watch might not be his after all. "Oo coorse I will," replied the wounded man. Then, after an effort or two, he succeeded in removing some of the clotted blood that impeded his utterance. "I am no more dead than you are Tom Ahearn," says poor Murphy, "I'm only kilt, and sure if you're not a haythen entirely you won't lave me here all night." Tom's heart softened at last, and taking "Arigadeen" upon his back, he carried him safely into camp. Under the skilful treatment of the Surgeon, Murphy soon came round and was enabled to serve several years after in the Regiment.

From Wexford they marched to the Curragh of Kildare where they lay under canvas for a short time.

Their next destination was Galway where they remained during the winter of 1798-99.

Early next spring they set out for Kinsale, to
1799. which place they leisurely proceeded by easy marches.

The Rebellion being now virtually over and the Peace
of Amiens signed on the 27th March, 1800,
1800. the services of the Regiment were no longer needed. Accordingly, their arms were stored,

and the South Cork, consisting at that time of 650 bayonets, were disembodied.

They did not remain long in retirement when they were again called to arms, and fell into line in the old barrack yard in Kinsale after an interval of only eleven months.

In April, 1803, being at that time in a high state of efficiency, they left Kinsale for Mallow, where they recruited up to their full strength. They were only three months here when they got the route for Waterford, where they remained until 1805. In that year they were moved to the County of Roscommon, with Headquarters at Boyle. They stayed there but twelve months when they moved to the County Mayo, with Headquarters at Castlebar, from whence numerous detachments were sent out. One detachment consisting of Captain Newman's Company was quartered in Ballina, and to this town the Headquarters shortly afterwards moved. The following detachments were sent out from Ballina, viz.:—To Westport, Crossmolina, on the western extremity of Lough Conn, Eskerough, and other small detachments elsewhere.

From Ballina, where the Regiment gave a large number of volunteers to the 15th and 41st Regiments of the Line, they proceeded to Limerick. They did not remain long there owing to the bad feeling entertained by the citizens towards them, in consequence of a sentry belonging to the Regiment, who was placed in charge

of a pump, having bayoneted a civilian, who insisted drawing water from it in spite of his protests.

1808. Accordingly, they set out in the spring of 1808, and marched to Clonmel.

Extract from the Standing Orders of the Cork South Militia, dated 1808, a copy of which is in the Officers' Mess, having been presented by Colonel The O'Donovan in 1904 :

DRESS.

Officers are positively forbidden to appear in dirty, worn-out, or shabby clothes, hats, boots, or appointments of any kind; and are clearly to understand that the Commanding Officer will enforce the most respectable appearance, as well as perfect uniformity of dress.

The Regimental Coat is to be made with lapels three inches wide, and of equal breadth from the top to the bottom; cuffs and collar three inches and a half, and skirts four inches at bottom, and with gold stars. The collar to come well up to the top of the stock, and to be cut sloping from the ear to the hook in front. The buttons are to be put on two and two, and in parallel line from top to bottom. The button-holes to be worked perfectly horizontal. One button-hole is to be worked on the collar, and four upon the cuff, which is to be made without slip; and with a small button behind such button-hole.

Waistcoats and Breeches.—White cloth or Kersimere, with Regimental buttons.

The Coat is to be worn buttoned across from top to bottom, and no part of the Shirt or Waistcoat to appear.

Blackened topped polished Boots, to come up so high that two buttons only of the knees of the Breeches are to appear above them ; or black cloth Gaiters, with small flat yellow buttons made to range exactly with the buttons of the knee, to be kept up behind by a button sewed to the Breeches, and to come up so high that three buttons only of the knee are to appear above them.

A black silk Stock or Neckcloth, tied without any bow in front, and so high that no part of the Shirt is to appear above it.

Regulation Sashes tied in a double knot over the left hip by all but Flank Officers, who are to tie theirs over the right.

Regulation Swords in cross belts, with Regimental plate on all inspections and duties.

Hat perfectly straight, with the front cock before on Review days and other public inspections.

The above with clean white leather Gloves.

The Hair well dressed and powdered, and a Regimental queue ; except by Flank Officers, who are to wear black silk or velvet flashes, is the dress to be worn invariably in all seasons, places, and on all garrison duties and morning parades.

From the first of October to the first of April Officers are ordered to appear at evening parades in blue pantaloons and half-boots, and from the first of April to the first of October in white pantaloons and half-boots.

At the above season respectively to appear on marches with blue pantaloons and half-boots or shoes, and short black gaiters and white duck trousers, and half gaiters with black buttons.

All Mounted Officers may wear leather Breeches, and at evening parades Field Officers may wear their Swords in waistbelts under the coat.

In full dress the lapels are to be buttoned back, and hooked from top to bottom, and white silk stockings, buckles in the shoes and knees to be worn, with the sword in the Regimental belt under the coat, and no sash.

The Quarter-Master is appointed and will be provided with hats, feathers, epaulets, buttons, and Regimental appointments of all kinds for the sake of that uniformity, which so improves the appearance of a Regiment ; and all Officers are ordered not to provide themselves with them anywhere else.

Every Officer is positively ordered to appear at the Spring inspection with a perfectly new suit of clothes, hat and feather ; and if he should not be present at the Spring, to be provided with the same immediately on joining the Regiment.

The Coats of Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates are to be made large enough over the chest and under

the arms, to allow of a hand to be thrust within when buttoned, and long enough to prevent the buttons of the Breeches from being seen.

The Breeches long in the fork, and to come up so well over the hips that none of the buttons of the flap may appear.

The Trousers, of best Russia duck, to be cut wide at the bottom, and so long as to come within an inch of the ankle bone. Half-gaiters of best Russia duck, with black horn buttons, to come well up under the Trousers.

The Hair of the whole Regiment is to be cut on the first of every month by men appointed to each Company, and by nobody else. They are to receive a penny from each man, and will be responsible that the Hair is cut according to order, as follows :—The top of the head is to be clipped quite short, leaving the sides a little longer to admit of their being roughened up with a comb, and allowing the whole growth of the Hair within a line from the point of one ear over the crown of the head to the other ; to tie into the queue, the cap is to be worn perfectly straight and upright on the head, with a neat string or braid to tie under the queue.

Sergeants are ordered never to appear on parade without clean white leather Gloves and Sword Knots.

1808.

The following is a roll of the Officers who were serving with the Regiment at this time:

Colonel Lord Viscount Doneraile.

Lieutenant-Colonel Redmond Barry

Major A. Hill.

„ Laughton.

Captain Browne.

„ Atkins.

„ Cooker.

„ Crone.

„ Godsell.

„ Newman.

Lieutenant Francis Heard.

„ E. Hungerford.

„ T. Hungerford.

„ Langley.

„ Lloyd.

„ McCarthy.

„ Morris.

„ Townsend.

Ensign Kilner Barry.

„ Bruce.

„ Carey.

„ Daunt.

„ Foot.

„ Harris.

„ Lindsay.

„ Nash.

Adjutant Bagley.

Assistant Surgeon Chomley.

Quarter-Master Lieutenant Lucas

Lord Doneraile resigned the command on the 23rd May, 1808, being succeeded by Lord Riversdale, of Rathcormac; the Hon. Hayes St. Leger becoming Lieutenant-Colonel. Many promotions and appointments were gazetted at this period, to which the following letter refers :

Dublin Castle,
4th May, 1808.

My Lord,

I have the Lord Lieutenant's command to signify to your lordship His Grace's approbation of the following successions in the South Cork Regiment of Militia, as recommended in your letter of the 30th ultimo, viz.:—
Ensign T. Hungerford to be Lieutenant *vice* McCarthy removed to the Line; Mr. Eyre Bruce to be Ensign *vice* T. Hungerford promoted; Mr. John Lloyd to be Ensign *vice* E. Hungerford promoted; and I enclose herewith blank commissions for your appointment of the said Officers accordingly, the same to bear date 2nd May, 1808.

I have the honour to be, My Lord,

Your Lordship's humble servant,

E. B. LITTLEHALES, Colonel,
Adjutant-General.

In the following letter is Lord Riversdale's appointment as Colonel Commandant :

Dublin Castle,
23rd May, 1808.

My Lord,

The Lord Lieutenant having been pleased to appoint your Lordship Colonel of the South Cork Regiment of

Militia; I have His Grace's commands to acquaint your Lordship therewith, and to transmit a commission signed by His Grace for that purpose accordingly.

I have the honour to be, My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient
and humble servant,

E. B. LITTLEHALES, Colonel,
Adjutant-General.

On the 31st May a request was made from the Adjutant-General, that all Officers who wished to accommodate themselves with tents should signify their intention to the Commissary-General. The price of each tent complete would be £7 1s. 3d.

As many of the men were suffering from Ophthalmia, the Regiment got the route for the Curragh to join other troops encamped there under Sir David Baird; but they had only reached Athy when a countermand overtook them and they were ordered to Wicklow, where they remained all the summer, sending detachments to Arklow, Baltinglass, Wicklow, Hacketstown, Tinabelly, and the Seven Churches.

The following letter was received with regard to wearing queues or the hair cut short :

Adjutant-General's Office, Dublin,
15th August, 1808.

Sir,

With reference to the General Order of the 20th ultimo, I have the Commander of the Force's Order to signify to you that it is His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief's intention to leave it to the discretion

of the Colonels of Regiments of Militia to cause their men's hair to be cut short in like manner as that of the soldiers of the Line, or to allow them to retain their queues, which you will be pleased to notify accordingly.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. RAYMOND, Lieut.-Colonel,
Deputy Adjutant-General.

In the autumn of the same year the Regiment went to Dublin, where it remained during the winter and until

April, 1809. When the Regiment was in

1809. Dublin the news of Sir John Moore's death

was received. Before this great soldier left England for the Peninsular he was considered the most distinguished officer in the British Army, and his work in Spain, which terminated in his glorious death on the eve of a great victory, enhanced his great reputation, so much so that the following General Order was published for the information of the whole Army.

SIR JOHN MOORE (HIS DEATH).

GENERAL ORDER.

The benefits derived to an army from the example of a distinguished commander do not terminate at his death. His virtues live in the recollection of his associates, and his fame remains the strongest incentive to great and glorious actions. In this view the Commander-in-Chief, amidst the deep and universal regret which the death of Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore has occasioned, recalls to the troops the military career of

that illustrious officer for their instruction and imitation. Sir John Moore from his youth embraced the profession with the feelings and sentiments of a soldier. He felt that a perfect knowledge and an exact performance of the humble but important duties of a subaltern officer are the best foundations for subsequent military fame, and his ardent mind, while it looked forward to those brilliant achievements for which it was formed, applied itself with energy and exemplary assiduity to the duties of that station.

In the school of Regimental duty he obtained that correct knowledge of his profession, so essential to the proper direction to the gallant spirit of the soldier, and he was enabled to establish a characteristic order and regularity of conduct, because the troops found in their leader a striking example of the discipline which he enforced in others.

Having risen to command he signalized his name in the West Indies, in Holland, and in Egypt. The unremitting attention with which he devoted himself to the duties of every branch of his profession obtained him the confidence of Sir Ralph Abercromby, and he became the companion in arms of that illustrious officer, who fell at the head of his victorious troops in an action which maintained our National superiority over the army of France.

Thus, Sir John Moore at an early period obtained, with general approbation, that conspicuous station, in which he gloriously terminated his useful and honourable life.

In a military character—obtained amidst the dangers of climate, the privations incident to service, and the sufferings of repeated wounds,—it is difficult to select any one point as a preferable subject of praise. It exhibits, however, one feature so particularly characteristic of the man, and so important to the best interests of the service, that the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to mark it with his peculiar approbation. The life of Sir John Moore was spent among the troops. During the season of repose, his time was devoted to the care and instruction of the officer and soldier. In war he courted service in every quarter of the globe. Regardless of personal considerations, he esteemed that to which his country called him—the post of honour—and by his undaunted spirit and unconquerable perseverance he pointed the way to victory.

The country, the object of his latest solicitude, will rear a monument to his lamented memory, and the Commander-in-Chief feels he is paying the best tribute to his fame by thus holding him forth as an example to the Army.

By order of His Royal Highness the
Commander-in-Chief,

HARRY CALVERT,
Adjutant-General.

Horse Guards,
1st February, 1809.

Epaulettes and wings were at this time introduced into the Army, as the following letter shows:

GENERAL ORDER.

Horse Guards, 1st March, 1809.

The King has been graciously pleased to direct that in future the Captains of Companies in the Foot Guards

and Brevet Field Officers of the Army are to wear two epaulettes, to mark their rank in His Majesty's service. The Commander-in-Chief in consequence directs that the Company Officers of Fusilier regiments and Light Infantry corps and Officers belonging to Flank companies of regiments, shall hereafter be distinguished by wings worn in addition to their epaulettes. The Adjutants in future are to wear one epaulette over the right shoulder, and a lace strap on the left.

By order of His Royal Highness the
Commander-in-Chief,

HARRY CALVERT,
Adjutant-General.

The Regiment while in Dublin furnished detachments at the Phoenix Park and Chapelizod.

According to an effective statement, the strength of the Regiment on the 1st March, 1809, was :

5 Field Officers.
8 Captains.
24 Subalterns.
32 Sergeants.
16 Drummers.
383 rank and file.

Wanting to complete establishment 369, to bring the strength up to 800.

Lieutenant Richard Bagley was appointed Adjutant *vice* Trembatt resigned, 7th March, 1809.

In April, 1809, the Regiment marched to Kerry. The Headquarters were at Killarney and detachments sent

to Tralee, Castleisland, Kenmare, Ardfert, Causeway, and Millstreet. Here they remained for nearly two years when orders were received to march to
1810. Boyle in county Roscommon in 1810. During their stay here Lieutenant-Colonel Barry died of fever.

It appears that in these days silver and gold lace were worn indiscriminately by both line and militia according to the choice of Commanding Officers, and no distinct order was issued on that point until 1837. In February, 1810, further orders from the Horse Guards was issued with regard to wearing epaulettes by His Majesty's Foot Guards, Infantry of the Line, and Militia. The following are the chief points of this order:—Field Officers (except those of Rifle Corps) to wear two epaulettes—Colonels to have a crown and star on the strap, Lieutenant-Colonels a crown, and Majors a star. Field Officers of Fusiliers and Light Infantry Corps, likewise Captains of Flank companies, who have the brevet rank of Field Officer, to wear wings in addition to the epaulettes. The epaulettes of the Grenadiers to have a grenade on the strap, and those of Light Infantry a bugle horn.

Captains and Subalterns are to wear one epaulette on the right shoulder, excepting those belonging to Flank companies and the Captains of the Foot Guards.

Captains and Subalterns of Regiments of Fusiliers and Light Infantry, as likewise those of the Flank companies of the Regular Infantry and Militia, and the Lieutenants of the Flank companies of the Foot Guards,

are to wear a wing on each shoulder, with a grenade or bugle-horn on the strap, according as they belong to the Grenadier or Light Infantry.

The epaulettes and wings worn by Field Officers and Captains to be of bullion ; those by the Subalterns to be of fringe.

While the Regiment was stationed in Kerry an appointment was made, which linked, as it were, the old corps with the present, viz.:—Henry Wallis was gazetted to a Company *vice* Townsend resigned, dated 20th March, 1810. After a service of 44 years Captain Wallis was promoted Major in December, 1854. He was the only Officer of the old Regiment who served again on its embodiment in 1854. He served on until his death in 1862.

The following letter testifies to the good behaviour of the Detachment at Ardfert :—

Adjutant-General's Office,
Limerick, 21st April, 1810.

Sir,

I am directed by Major-General Sir James Affleck to inform you that he has much satisfaction in stating that he has received a letter from Lord Glandore, bearing the strongest testimony to the good conduct and orderly behaviour of the officers and men of the South Cork lately stationed at Ardfert.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient and humble servant,

WM. VANDELEUR, Colonel, A.A.G.

To Officer Commanding
South Cork Regiment,
Killarney.

CIRCULAR MEMORANDUM ON DRESS.

Horse Guards,

April 28th, 1810.

The Commander-in-Chief has, with much concern, observed in various instances in the clothing, both of Cavalry and Infantry, such deviations from His Majesty's regulations on those heads, as to require his immediate interference.

The first point to which it is the Commander-in-Chief's wish to call your attention is, the make of the coat, which in some Regiments is so cut away as literally to cause no covering or protection to those parts of the body where warmth is most essential, viz., the lower part of the belly and hip joints. They are, moreover, made so tight that they are with difficulty buttoned over the waistcoats, and they diminish the power of action in a mode highly prejudicial to the health and vigour of the soldier: drawing the body together, and checking that freedom and alacrity of motion in the body and arms that are so conducive to the growth and expansion of the young, and to the comfort and health of all.

The shortness of the coat necessarily occasions a corresponding diminution in the length of the waistcoat, which by that means is reduced so much in its dimensions as to afford little warmth in Winter, and to be totally useless for one essential purpose for which it was intended, viz., as a fatigue dress in Barrack during the Summer.

To remedy these evils, the breeches are made of a proportional length, and the waistband is brought so

high upon the body as to be extremely inconvenient and detracting from the military appearance of the men.

The caps of the Infantry are not to be worn on one side, as is the practice in some Regiments, but are to be placed on the men's heads and brought well down on the forehead. The cap-makers are responsible that the caps are of such a size which will admit of them being so worn.

The patterns of the clothing of the Army were fixed upon by Officers of great experience and judgment, and the regulations on the subject, which have received His Majesty's authority, it is the Commander-in-Chief's determination to enforce with the most scrupulous exactness. He will give the most positive directions to General Officers, whose particular province it is to examine the clothing on the men's backs, instantly to reject and send back to the clothiers any clothing which is not made up strictly according to the King's regulations ; and it will remain to be determined as it may be, whether the expense attending the loss shall fall on the Officers who, after such repeated warnings, shall *presume* to authorize a deviation from His Majesty's commands, is on the clothier who has the *impudence* to obey instructions, which he knows are not in conformity to those plain rules, which are laid down for his guidance.

There is another article of dress to which, although not furnished by the Colonel, the Commander-in-Chief desires to call your attention, viz., the Soldiers' Stock, which in some Regiments is made of such a breadth as to be not only uncomfortable to the soldier but injurious

to his health by pressing on the glands of the neck, and by that means exciting scrofolous swellings in constitutions where there is a tendency to that disorder. The stock, like every other part of the soldiers' dress, should be adapted to the shape of the man.

The Commander-in-Chief requests you will make immediate communication of the contents of this to the Officers in actual command, and direct that this letter may be inserted in the orderly book of the Regiment.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
With much respect,
Your very obedient, humble servant,

HARRY CALVERT,
Adjutant-General.

With reference to this oft referred to subject, viz., the clothing of the British Army, which, even in these modern days, seems to give the War Office Authorities such concern and is the cause of so many orders and much voluminous correspondence in carrying them out, that the following description of the uniform worn at this period will be read with interest.

The scarlet uniform of the British Line is not of great antiquity. Cromwell's Ironsides wore red, but the original Scots Fusilier Guards had blue coatees. Many of the English Regiments that were at Blenheim and Malplaquet wore blue uniforms, and it was not until the accession of the House of Hanover that scarlet became the recognised national colour for the uniform of the Line. The hue has been retained to this day; but otherwise, the equipment of the foot soldier has under-

gone a complete and astonishing change. The British Grenadier who, over a hundred and thirty years ago, was warring against "Mr. Washington and the rebels" in America was fearfully and wonderfully dressed. His shako was in the form of a sugar loaf and was embellished with a metallic plate in front, not unlike the model of a tombstone in brass. His throat was systematically garotted with a tight leathern stock, the loosening of which on his part entailed the contingency of a courtmartial and the halberts. His hair was stiffened with animal fat, thickly dredged with flour, twisted behind into a pigtail, enclosed as though it were an umbrella in an oilskin. He was allowed to wear whiskers, but these facial adornments were to be cut to a certain pattern and carefully powdered. His chest was trammelled with heavy cross belts, elaborately pipe-clayed; his cartouch box—he had to bite every cartridge before thrusting it down the barrel of his flint-lock musket—was placed with a studied regard to inconvenience at the small of his back; while his shoulder blades and spine were tortured by the heaviest of knapsacks, strapped under his arm pits in the clumsiest of manners. He wore tight breeches and many buttoned gaiters of canvas, which were always to be kept pipe-clayed, and in their consequent constant state of dampness afflicted him with chronic rheumatism and sciatica. It should be added that the flaps of his coat were carefully turned up and fastened behind, so as to deprive his lower limbs of any protection, and that his gaiters were strapped over his shoes so as to expose his ankles to all the shards and pebbles of the rough roads over which he might have to trudge.

Such was the superbly "got up" British Grenadier who was sent to encounter the rough and ready clad "Continental" and "Minute-men" of Pennsylvania and New York. The British Grenadier fought like a lion, as he always does; but a very long time elapsed before authority at the Horse Guards discovered the inexpediency of imprisoning soldiers in stiff and narrow garments, and making their lives a burden to them with the incessant exigencies of pipe-clay, heel-ball, and the flour dredger. The experiences of the American war taught us but little in this respect, and the martinets of old Slaughter's Coffee House were content to sneer at as "tatterdemalions" the American troops. We sent the British Grenadiers, all his buttons, all his pipe-clay, and all his impediments of knapsack and accoutrements with the Duke of York to Northern France, and we were astonished to find at Lisle and Valenciennes that other "tatterdemalions," the ragged, barefooted, baggageless levies of the French Republic could fight very doughtily indeed.

It was only towards the close of the Peninsular War that Wellington, finding himself, fortunately, far enough from Whitehall to do as he liked, bade the army clothiers to serve out trousers and boots in lieu of breeches, gaiters, and low shoes to the Infantry, and browned the barrels of their muskets. The reign of pipe-clay was not, however, at an end. The Household Brigade, which fought so splendidly at Waterloo, were preposterously clad, and it is easy to understand the experiences of discomfort undergone by that Corporal of Life Guards who, being asked by the Prince Regent

what kind of uniform he would like to wear if another Waterloo had to be fought, replied "May it please your Royal Highness, I should like to be in my shirt sleeves, well tucked up."

Yet another letter on the well worn subject :

Horse Guards,

1st July, 1811.

All General Officers when dressed in their uniform as such are hereafter to wear one aiguillette on the right shoulder instead of epaulettes. They are likewise to wear plain hats, with the usual cord and tassel, with ostrich feathers round the brim. No other officer or soldier, of any description whatever, is to wear white feathers round the brim of the hat. This is henceforth to be considered the exclusive distinction of a General Officer.

By order of His Royal Highness, the
Commander-in-Chief,

HARRY CALVERT,
Adjutant-General.

1811. In the year 1811 the Regiment again returned to Limerick, and while there furnished many volunteers to the 31st Regiment.

THE SOUTH CORK VOLUNTEER FOR SERVICE IN ENGLAND.

Dublin Castle,

2nd July, 1811.

Sir,

Having laid before the Lord Lieutenant your letter of the 24th ultimo, stating that the South Cork Militia

has expressed its readiness to serve in any part of Great Britain. In reply, I am directed to acquaint you, the very loyal and patriotic offer which the Regiment under your command has made on this occasion, has been transmitted to the Secretary of State for the Home Department to be laid before His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient and humble servant,

E. B. LITTLEHALES, Colonel,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

On the 3rd December, 1811, a Circular Memorandum was published to the effect that an Ensigncy in the Line would be given for every 50 volunteers for the Regular army from each Regiment of militia. From Limerick the Regiment got the route for Galway, and was stationed at Tuam, and subsequently at Loughrea, and it was whilst at the latter place they volunteered to
1812. serve in any part of Great Britain. In this year the Regiment marched to Athlone, where a large number of men volunteered for the 62nd Regiment.

The following letter describing the arms in use at this time is interesting :

Adjutant-General's Office,
Dublin, 18th June, 1812.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that the Storekeeper at Athlone has received directions to your application to issue--

33 Sergeants' Pikes,
172 Firelocks,
66 Bayonets,

for the use of the Regiment under your command, at the same time delivering into stores the undermentioned unserviceable arms :

25 Sergeants' Pikes.
4 Fuzees.
167 Firelocks.

The Quarter-Master General will transmit a route for the march of the party to escort the above-mentioned to the Regiment.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient, humble servant,
WM. RAYMOND, D.A.G.

The Officer Commanding
South Cork Militia,
Tuam.

The following letter shows the discomfort the men were subject to on detachment, owing to the defective building in which the men were quartered :

Sir,

I beg to inform you that the temporary Barracks occupied by the Detachment South Cork Militia at Tuborcurry is most wretchedly out of repair. The roof lets in the rain, almost every pane of glass in the windows is broken ; the tables, forms, and sheets are unfit for use, and many barrack utensils are wanting. In consequence of there never being a Barrack Master or Deputy present, there is no knowing where to apply to have these deficiencies supplied, which I understand have existed ever since the Detachment marched in on the 22nd of October last. I have further to report when

the Barracks were given up to the party, everything in them was returned as unfit for use, the blankets excepted.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ST. LEGER J. WATKINS,

Ensign, South Cork Militia.

Tuborcurry, February 1st, 1812.

There existed a practice at this period of employing foreign officers and soldiers in the British Army. A return was called for on the 19th March, 1812, of the number of those employed in the South Cork Militia, but unfortunately the particulars are not shown on the records.

When the Regiment was stationed at Boyle, Lieut.-Colonel Barry died of fever. As he was commanding the Regiment at the time, the command devolved on Captain Somerville.

An intimation was received in March from the Adjutant-General, Dublin, that it was intended to remove the South Cork Militia to Great Britain, and directing
1813. that the necessary arrangements should be made for that purpose previous to embarkation at such port as shall be hereafter specified.

At this period the Government possessed no power whatever of removing any of the Militia from their respective countries, without the aid of a temporary Act of Parliament, and also the voluntary concurrence of all ranks concerned. This rule obtained until 1859, when the Militia of the three Kingdoms became fused into

one National Militia, and the men were liable to serve in all parts of the United Kingdom. In the same year power was given to the Sovereign to accept voluntary offers by the Militia to serve in the Channel Islands and Isle of Man. This was extended in 1875 to serve in Malta and Gibraltar.

In 1813 only 5 men of the Regiment declined to extend their service for duty in Great Britain, thinking, no doubt, that they would receive their discharge, but they were ordered to march to Dublin to do duty there, one of them being appointed Lance-Corporal for the march.

The Regiment arrived at the Cove of Cork from Athlone on the 2nd June and embarked for Plymouth, where they arrived after a rough passage and proceeded by march route to Brighton *via* Lewes.

In those days the cross-channel passages were made in sailing vessels called "Packets." In fine weather the passage from Cork to Bristol would sometimes be performed in 3 or 4 days. But, even under the most favourable conditions, it was thought expedient for passengers to lay in an ample stock of provisions for the voyage, and if the necessity for using these additional stores did not arise, they were handed over to the Captain as his perquisites. It was not an unfrequent occurrence on the passage from Cork to Bristol for the packet to run under the lee of Lundy Island and remain there for a week awaiting a favourable change in the weather.

There are no details available of the march from Plymouth to Brighton. On the 10th August the following effective state was published :

3 Field Officers.
6 Captains.
18 Subalterns.
4 Staff.
35 Sergeants.
19 Drummers.
435 Rank and File.

A detachment was stationed at Lewes, and 1 Field Officer, 2 Captains, and 4 Subalterns, with 6 Sergeants, were recruiting in Ireland. 1 Field Officer, 2 Subalterns, and 1 Staff, were on leave.

When the South Corks took up their quarters in Brighton it was at that time the very centre of fashion as a seaside resort. Prominent amongst its many other attractions was the Pavilion, a strange looking building erected in 1784, and built to resemble the Kremlin at Moscow. Here the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., held high court and entertained lavish hospitality.

An officer of the 44th Regiment, who remembered the Regiment in Brighton, has recorded that it was looked upon at this time as the best turned out, best equipped, and smartest Regiment of its day, whether Line or Militia, and it was familiarly known as the "Long Corks," and in the popularity of its officers it was unrivalled by any other corps. The sobriquet, "Long Corks," was

conferred on the Regiment shortly after its formation, because many of the officers were exceedingly tall, a great number exceeding 6 feet. It was a singular fact that on its re-embodiment in 1855, when stationed in the Royal Barracks, Dublin, the same name was given for a precisely similar reason, there being at that time 10 officers serving who were over 6 feet in height.

The following is a complete list of the Officers at this time :

PRESENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hill.

Major Freeman.

„ Crone.

Captain Newman.

„ Wallis.

„ James Stawell.

„ Somerville.

„ C. Stawell.

„ Hungerford.

Lieutenant Gregg.

„ James Godsell.

„ Garde.

„ Lindsay.

„ Foot.

„ Lloyd.

„ T. Godsell.

„ Nash.

„ Watkins.

„ Walton.

„ Austin.

„ Bruce.

„ Crone.

Ensign Long.

„ French.

„ Hungerford.

„ Baldwin.

„ Whiteney.

Paymaster Gregg.

Quarter-Master Evans.

Surgeon Chomley.

Assistant Surgeon Beamish.

ABSENT WITH LEAVE.

Lieut.-Colonel Honble. H. St. Leger.

Lieutenant Ashton.

Ensign Wallis.

Adjutant Bagley.

ABSENT ON RECRUITING.

Colonel Lord Riversdale.

Captain T. Baldwin.

„ Michael French.

Lieutenant W. Blair.

„ J. Norris.

„ Francis Heard.

„ E. Bennett.

With reference to the sojourn of the Regiment at Brighton, the late Lieut.-Colonel Wallis used to tell a story when he was then a Captain. At that period snuff-taking was highly in vogue, and no gentleman was considered suitably equipped who did not possess his handsome box. His was considered a curiosity and an artistic specimen of the goldsmith's workmanship,

for it represented a coach-and-four in gold, the seats forming compartments for the different kinds of snuff. On one occasion the Prince Regent was right royally entertained at dinner by the Regiment. When the cloth was removed and the snuff passed round the Prince expressed his delight at the novelty of design and peculiar beauty of this snuff box and was loud in its praise. But, *miserabile dictu*, from that night Captain Wallis never saw his box again. It is a well ascertained fact, that surrounding the Prince at this time were a number of unscrupulous men, whose principal occupation was to pander to the tastes of their Royal master, and one of his weaknesses was a decided passion for snuff boxes, of which he possessed the first collection in those days.

Lieut.-Colonel Honble. H. St. Leger appears to have commanded the Regiment during its tour in England, Lord Riversdale being shewn as on recruiting duty in Ireland. In fact, he appears from the effective state to have only spent two months at Headquarters between the years 1809 and 1815.

The following letter refers to an allowance sanctioned for the hire of a Mess room for the Officers, as there does not seem to have been any suitable building in Barracks :

Barrack Office,

18th September, 1813.

My Lord,

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th ultimo, with three enclosures, and to acquaint your lordship in reply, that in consequence

of the difficulties met with by the South Cork Militia in endeavouring to get a Mess room at a private house in the town, the payment of an allowance, not exceeding the rate of £2 12s. 6d. per week, sanctioned upon the Commanding Officer's certificate on the form herewith enclosed, that the Regiment messed themselves and that the sum of £2 12s. 6d. per week was paid for the use of the apartments only, procuring also the receipt of the Innkeeper for the amount. If the officers have been messed by the Innkeeper, we have not the power of making any payment whatever.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most humble servants,

W. MARKHAM.

J. FISHER.

To

Lieut.-General Lord Charles Somerset,
Commanding Sussex District.

It was incumbent upon all Regiments, both regular and militia, at this time to enter particulars relating to the results of Courtmartials in the General
1813. Order Book, and have them read at the head of each Regiment. This rule applied to Courtmartials held upon offenders serving in the field as well as at foreign and home stations. Although such details have no strict bearing upon the history of the South Corks, nevertheless, having come across the following account of an exceptionally harsh sentence in our Order Book, it may not be out of place to insert it, as it exemplifies the severity and degradation of flogging in the service in those days.

GENERAL ORDER.

(Corporal Punishment.)

Horse Guards,

8th October, 1813.

At a General Courtmartial held at Ipswich on the 2nd August, 1813, and continued by adjournment to the 10th of the same month, Sergeant James Cochran, of the 2nd Battalion of the 63rd Regiment of Foot, was arraigned upon the undermentioned charges, viz.:

“ Unsoldierlike conduct in having in the month of January last, written and sent to the General Officer commanding at Colchester, a letter dated 17th January, 1813, containing groundless and vexatious and injurious charges and complaints against Major Philip Le Geyt, of the 2nd Battalion of the 63rd Regiment, as his Commanding Officer, such conduct being subversive of good order and military discipline and breach of the Articles of War.”

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision :—The Court having materially weighed and considered, as well as the evidence in support of the prosecution, as what has been adduced in defence, are of opinion that the prisoner, Sergeant James Cochran, of the 63rd Regiment, is guilty of the charge preferred against him.

The Court do, therefore, adjudge that the prisoner, Sergeant James Cochran, be reduced from his station and pay of a sergeant, to serve as a private soldier, and further, that he shall receive 500 lashes on his own back, with a cat-o'-nine tails, in the usual manner.

In justice to Major Le Geyt, the Court feel themselves bound to remark that in the various instances stated by the prisoner, as grievances, that officer appears to have acted towards him only in the regular and impartial discharge of his duty as Commanding Officer.

The Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name of His Majesty, to approve and confirm the finding and sentence of the Court; and the Commander-in-Chief directs the charge preferred against Sergeant James Cochrane, together with the finding and sentence of the Court, shall be read at the head of every Regiment and entered in the General Order Books.

Signed,

HARRY CALVERT, Colonel, A.G.

A story is told of a certain Irish Militia Regiment, which was called out during the Peninsular War, that every man in the Light Infantry Company had been flogged, with the exception of one man. This man was so stung by the taunts and upbraidings of his comrades on the subject, that he went to his Captain and implored him "for the love of the Virgin" to get the Colonel to flog him, or he'd never have any peace in the Company.

The following order enabling prisoners to commute their punishment by serving abroad is of interest:

Headquarters, Brighton,

2nd November, 1813.

Sir,

His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to accede to the request of Private John

Donovan, of the South Cork Militia, to be permitted to commute for service abroad, the punishment awarded him by a Courtmartial for unsoldierlike conduct. John Donovan must be attested for service without limitation, previous to his being removed to the Army Depôt in the Isle of Wight, for which purpose a note is transmitted.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient and humble servant,

G. A. STAPLETON, A.A.G.

FIELD ALLOWANCE.

At this particular period Militia officers were granted what was called Field Allowance. This was a certain sum of money for those Militia officers who held themselves in readiness for immediate service in the field, if called upon. Each officer to whom this allowance was granted was not only required, at the shortest notice, to proceed on active service with the Regular army, but he was also required to be in possession of the necessary field equipment for such duty.

The following circular has reference to this allowance:

It having been determined to place the officers of the Irish Militia serving in Great Britain on the same footing as regards the Field Allowance, as if they had remained in Ireland, provided they are actually equipped and ready to take the field within the usual period of the annual campaign, viz., between the 30th April and 1st November in each year, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Colonels and other officers of

the Irish Militia in your agency, the said allowance will accordingly be issued agreeably to the following scale, viz.:

			FULL RATE	REDUCTION
Colonel	...	...	£36 5 0	£27 10 0
Lieut.-Colonel	...	...	£30 0 0	£22 10 0
Major	...	...	£25 0 0	£17 10 0
Captain	...	...	£20 0 0	£12 10 0
Lieutenant	...	...	£12 10 0	£8 8 0
Ensign	...	...	£12 10 0	£8 8 0
Paymaster	...	...	£20 0 0	£12 10 0
Adjutant	..	...	£20 0 0	£12 10 0
Quarter-Master	...	...	£12 10 0	£8 8 0
Surgeon	...	...	£20 0 0	£12 10 0
Surgeon's Mate	...	...	£12 10 0	£8 8 0

The full rate of allowance is issued to all officers of Irish Regiments of Militia the first time of their receiving payment for service during the war, except such officers as may be appointed and may not have been employed on any Regimental duty for two complete months within the period of the campaign, and have not received Field Allowance in the same capacity in another corps. The reduced rate of allowance will be granted to all other officers, provided they did duty and equipped themselves as above mentioned; but no allowance is admissible for officers who may not have joined or done Regimental duty for two months, or for officers employed in situations upon the General Staff.

The following letter shows the extraordinary mode of clothing the children of Militiamen at this period:

War Office, 10th December, 1813.

Sir,

I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of the 3rd instant, and have great pleasure in

acceding to your request, that 186 unserviceable great coats in Regimental store should be distributed among the men with families under your command, for the purpose of clothing their children. You will be pleased to dispose of the same at your own discretion.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient, humble servant,
PALMERSTON.

Major Freeman,
South Cork Militia.

Whilst the Regiment was occupying the fashionable quarter in Brighton it was officially inspected by the Duke of Clarence (afterwards William IV.), and so pleased was His Royal Highness with the soldierly bearing of all ranks and with the precision with which they executed the various military manœuvres they were put through, that he publicly avowed they were by far the best equipped Militia Regiment he had ever seen, and to stamp his appreciation of their efficiency with an enduring mark of his approval, he had them changed from an ordinary Regiment into one of Light Infantry. An Order, dated the 3rd August, 1814, was issued to that effect. From that time forward the Regiment was known as the South Cork Light Infantry. From Brighton the Regiment went into cantonments at Lewes in November, and remained there until the following December, when a route was received for Plymouth. The Regiment was three weeks on the march during which both officers and men suffered severely from the frost and snow. They were in Plymouth but a few months when they were ordered to Dartmoor, where many French and American prisoners were confined.

ORDER RELATING TO PRISONERS OF WAR.

1814.

Plymouth Dock,

20th May, 1814.

Sir,

I am directed by Major-General Brown to state in reply to the requisition for the necessary escort to remove 500 prisoners from Dartmoor on Saturday, Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, forwarded to you by Captain Shortland, that an escort of 100 men with sufficient N.C.o's under the order of a Captain and 2 Subalterns, will march each morning of the above-mentioned days at 7 o'clock to meet a similar escort to be provided by you from the troops at Dartmoor, at Rock, at which point the Officer commanding the Guard from Dartmoor will deliver up the prisoners to the Captain in charge of the escort from hence.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient, humble servant,

H. SMITH, Brigade Major.

To Lieut.-Col. Hon. H. St. Leger,
Commanding South Cork Militia.

So indignant were the French prisoners in Dartmoor at Napoleon being sent to Elba and a Bourbon again mounting the throne of France, that they seized an unfortunate dog on one occasion, and before the eyes of some of the officers of the Regiment who happened to be present, they secured a royal cockade between his ears and decking him out in Bourbon colours, hunted him round the prison, then placing a rope round his neck they hanged him with every sign of ignominy and contempt.

After the Proclamation of Peace, which was signed on the 30th May, 1814, the time was drawing near for sending the Militia Regiments back to their homes after many years of permanent duty.

The following acknowledgment of the good service to the State rendered by the old Constitutional Force bears high testimony to the efficient manner in which all ranks had performed their duty.

CIRCULAR.

Whitehall, July 12th, 1814.

Sir,

In pursuance of an Order of the House of Lords, I have the honour and satisfaction of transmitting to you a copy of two resolutions which passed the House on the 5th instant, and I have to desire that you will take the earliest opportunity of communicating the same to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the corps under your command.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient and humble servant,

SIDMOUTH.

The Officer Commanding,
The Cork (South) Militia.

Die Martis,

5th July, 1814.

RESOLVED *nemine dissente* by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled—“That the thanks of this House be given to the officers of the several corps of Militia which have been embodied in Great Britain and Ireland during the course of the war, for the seasonable and meritorious services which they have rendered to their King and country.”

RESOLVED *nemine dissente* by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled—"That this House do highly approve and acknowledge the services of the non-commissioned officers and men of the several corps of Militia which have been embodied in Great Britain and Ireland during the course of the war, and that the same be communicated to them by the Commanding Officers of the several corps, who are desired to thank them for their meritorious services."

This Order was received in Plymouth, whither the Regiment had returned from Dartmoor prior to embarkation for Ireland.

On the 29th August, 1814, an order was issued from Government House, Plymouth Dock, ordering the South Cork Regiment to hold itself in readiness to return to Ireland.

In September the Regiment embarked, and in due course arrived in the Cove of Cork. On their arrival orders were received to occupy various signal stations on the coast and forts in the Harbour, relieving the detachment of the Oxford Militia, which Regiment was ordered to England for disembodiment.

The signal stations were Ballymacotha, Robert's Cove, and Barry Head. 1 corporal and 6 privates being sent to each.

The Headquarters were established at Cove. Three companies were sent to Spike Island, the remaining companies being divided between Forts Camden and Carlisle.

On the 3rd October orders were received from the Assistant Adjutant - General, London, informing the Officer commanding that it was immediately intended to disembody the Regiment.

On the 14th October, 1814, the Regiment was disembodied in Cork Barracks. The Staff shortly afterwards proceeded to take up its quarters at Cloheen, and afterwards at Rathcormac. It consisted then of the following :

Captain and Adjutant Bagley.
,, Paymaster Gregg.
Quarter-Master Walter Evans.
40 Sergeants.
20 Corporals.
20 Buglers.
Sergeant-Major.
Bugle-Major.
Quarter-Master Sergeant.

The following complimentary letter was received with reference to the disembodiment :

A.G.'s Office,

Dublin, 22nd October, 1814.

Sir,

The Commander of the Forces has desired me to acknowledge the receipt of the very satisfactory and accurate report which you have made in the disembodiment of the South Cork Regiment, and that as the deficiencies found in the appointments of the corps are of so very trivial a nature, he by no means wishes that any charge

should stand against the officers for the articles you have mentioned, and that he will have much pleasure in forwarding so highly favourable a report to the Government.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient and humble servant,

D. COLQUHOUN, Lieut.-Colonel,

A.A.G.

To

Major-General Forbes,
Commanding Cork District.

A Horse Guards Order, dated 28th December, 1814, was received, stating that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent had been pleased to command that the caps of the Rifle and Light Infantry Corps, and the Rifle and Light Infantry Companies of Regiments, should have a Bugle Horn with the number of the Regiment below it, instead of the brass plate worn by the rest of the Infantry.

On the 14th June the brevet rank of Captain
1815. was conferred on Lieutenant and Adjutant Bagley.

RE-EMBODIMENT.

The South Cork Light Infantry was not long destined to remain idle, for but 8 months after its disembodiment, viz., the 26th June, 1815, the order for re-embodiment was received, owing to the escape of Napoleon from Elba. It was issued by His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and addressed to a body then in existence but now obsolete, viz., the Governors of the county of Cork who had control of the Militia. Similar instructions

were received by Lord Riversdale as Commanding Officer, reference being made at the same time to the new clothing which had been received for the first time after being made Light Infantry.

The Regiment was now to be constituted as follows, each Company to consist of—

- 1 Captain.
- 1 Lieutenant.
- 1 Ensign.
- 65 N.C.o's. and men.

The Regimental Establishment being 645 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, made up as follows:

- 1 Colonel.
- 1 Lieutenant-Colonel.
- 1 Major.
- 8 Captains.
- 10 Lieutenants.
- 6 Ensigns.
- 1 Paymaster.
- 1 Adjutant.
- 1 Quartermaster.
- 1 Surgeon.
- 1 Surgeon's Mate.
- 2 Staff-Sergeants.
- 32 Sergeants.
- 40 Corporals.
- 17 Drummers.
- 2 Fifers.
- 520 Privates.

The Regiment was first ordered to assemble at Rathcormac, but, as the accommodation there was insufficient, the order was changed to Fermoy, where the assembly took place on the 13th July, 1815.

The following letter from Sir Robert Peel, Chief Secretary for Ireland, with reference to the browning of rifles, was received :

Dublin Castle,

21st August, 1815.

Your letter, dated 10th instant, having been laid before the Lord Lieutenant, requesting to be informed whether the Order of the 23rd July directing the arms of the Army to be browned extends to the Militia. I am directed, in reply, to acquaint you that the regulations alluded to have not been yet adopted by that Establishment.

ROBERT PEEL.

To

Lieut.-Colonel St. Leger,
South Cork Militia.

A practice obtained at this period of polishing the musket barrels so very highly, that when the sun shone on the old Brown Bess on parade it glistened brightly. The burnishing practice had, perforce, to be discontinued, as it was discovered that the barrels were gradually been worn away, hence the order for browning. No mention is made of the effect of polished barrels on the men's shooting.

The following shows the prices of certain articles of soldier's kit at this time :

Shirt, 6/-.

Pair of Socks or Stockings, 1/6.

Pair of long Gaiters, 4/-.

Black Stock, 9d.

It would appear as if arrest was, at this period, a mere matter of form, judging by the number of names of officers who had been released from arrest and have had the respite allowed to be removed from their pay. It seems that overstaying leave of absence was in each case the cause of arrest.

On the 1st August, 1815, the Regiment marched from Fermoy for Clonmel, where it was quartered. On arrival there on the 3rd August the following Regiments were found in the garrison :—The 20th Foot, the West York, and North Cork Regiments of Militia.

Some extracts from Regimental Orders are herewith taken, as they are interesting to read in these days :

R.O., d/ 4th August—No. 1—The officers are ordered to appear in the future with shoulder belts; waistbelts are contrary to order, and will not be permitted. No. 2—Agreeably to the orders of the Regiment, white pantaloons and half-boots are to be worn on evening parade and at mess. No. 3—Evening parade will be held at 5 o'clock.

R.O., d/ 15th August—The Commanding Officer directs that all officers will attend the morning parades.

The Captain of the day and one officer per company will attend the evening parades. This order will not be dispensed with.

R.O., d/ 16th August—Colonel Lord Riversdale having ordered a change in the size of the buttons worn by the officers of the South Cork, and the Quarter-Master being supplied with a considerable quantity of the kind to be worn in future, Lieut.-Colonel St. Leger directs that all officers who have no uniform to supply themselves with buttons from the stores, and to appear in a proper dress of the South Corks, with as little delay as possible. Captain and Adjutant Bagley's jacket is to be the pattern, and all others are to be made in strict conformity with it.

R.O., d/ 29th August—The Quarter-Master being provided with both wings and buttons, Lieut-Colonel St. Leger directs that officers in future will constantly appear in uniform, and that he will not permit them to appear in coloured clothes in the garrison.

The young officers are directed to attend all parades until they are perfectly fit for duty.

In September the Regiment marched to Carlow, where the following order was published:—R.O., d/ 29th September—As the Regiment cannot yet appear in breeches and leggings, the latter not having yet been furnished, the officers will appear on Sundays in grey pantaloons.

On the 2nd October appeared an order from the Officer of the Ordnance, Dublin, authorizing the South Cork,

as a Light Infantry Regiment, to provide themselves with 16 bugles, being the usual allowance of 2 per Company.

R.O., d/ 3rd October—The Commanding Officer is under the necessity of calling attention of some of the officers to the Standing Order relative to servants, and to inform them that soldiers employed as servants will not be permitted to appear in any part of their Regimental clothing.

R.O., d/ 24th October—The Regiment will, until further orders, appear in breeches and leggings. The officers as usual in grey pantaloons in the morning and white in the evening.

R.O., d/ 25th October—The following are the Books which each officer is directed to be constantly supplied with—

1. Rules and Regulations for the information.
2. Field Exercises and Manœuvres for His Majesty's Forces. Issued 1st June, 1792.
3. General Orders and Observations on the Movements and Field Exercises of the Infantry. Issued 1st September, 1814.
4. Manual and Platoon Exercises. Issued 1st November, 1814.
5. General Regulations and Orders for the Army. Issued 12th August, 1811.
6. Light Infantry Exercises.

Brigade Order, d/ 9th November—Major-General Sir William E. Arllett requests Major Crowe will express in the fullest manner to the officers and men of the South Cork Light Infantry Regiment of Militia, his being extremely pleased with the uncommonly clean, steady, and soldierlike appearance of the Regiment at his yearly inspection this day, and it appears very evident from the short time the Regiment has been re-assembled, the high state of discipline could only be retained by the unremitting attention of all ranks of officers to their several duties.

R.O., d/ 11th November—(1) Much to the unpleasant feelings of the Commanding Officer that he should be obliged to insert in published orders the conduct of some officers of the Regiment, who were firing shots in the Mess-room last night, to the great annoyance of the officers in barracks and the inhabitants of the town, such conduct not being consistent to the character of an officer in His Majesty's service. The Commanding Officer could not again pass this one without reference to the General Officer. He desires that it should take place no more. (2.) Heel spurs not being the appropriate dress of the Regiment, except by mounted officers, the Commanding Officer will not sanction them to be worn.

DUTY STATE OF THE SOUTH CORK LIGHT INFANTRY REGIMENT OF MILITIA.

Headquarters, Carlow,

10th December, 1815.

ESTABLISHMENT DISTRIBUTION			Field Officers	Captains	Subalterns	Staff	Sergeants	Drummers	Rank and File
Present fit for Duty	...	...	1	3	8	2	21	11	319
On Detachment	...	...	—	1	3	1	5	2	96
Sick in Quarters	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	12
„ „ Hospital	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On Command at	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On Escort Duty	...	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	17
Prisoner of War	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Recruiting	...	...	1	2	2	—	7	—	19
Absent {	With Leave	...	1	2	1	1	—	2	21
	Without Leave	...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
On Duty with the	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corps or Staff Employ	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Effectives	...	...	3	8	15	4	24	16	484
Wanting to complete	..	..	—	—	1	—	—	—	75
Establishment	...	...	3	8	16	4	24	16	559

Two companies at this time were at Maryboro', and a detachment at Graigue.

DISEMBODIMENT.

1816.

A.G.'s Offices,

Dublin, 24th February, 1816.

Sir,

In apprizing you that it is intended immediately to disembody the South Cork Militia, I am directed by the Commander of the Forces to desire that no time may be lost in making every necessary preparation by causing the accounts of the Regiment to be put into proper train of settlement.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most humble, obedient servant,

J. Ross, D.A.G.

To

Officer Commanding,
South Cork Militia.

The Regiment proceeded to Fermoy in March for disembodiment.

On the 17th March (St. Patrick's Day) the Regiment was again disembodied. The Staff returning to the little village of Rathcormac, from whence it had issued just ten months before, and there it reposed, free from all the exciting scenes of a soldier's life, for 38 years.

After Napoleon's fall and removal to St. Helena, the necessity for maintaining a large army had passed away and a general disembodiment, in consequence, took place. When the disembodiment of the South Cork was effected, after an almost continuous service of 23 years, a deep sense of sadness pervaded all ranks, each feeling that his occupation was gone and the time had come when steadfast old friends should part and never again

to assemble under the old colours. The wrench, as might have been expected, was felt most acutely by Colonel Lord Riversdale and the senior officers who had lavished, when required, considerable sums of money upon maintaining the corps in that high state of efficiency, becoming a distinguished County Militia Regiment. In many ways was this done, but the special fad or weakness, if weakness it could be called, was adding considerably to the amount of the soldier's bounty, so as to acquire the very best material obtainable in the recruiting market. In physique, therefore, the rank and file were second to none, a fact of which the old "Long Corks" were not unjustifiably proud. Upon the memorable day of disembodiment, as the South Cork stood on parade for the last time, the average height of the men was 5 feet 11 inches, and the average age 22 years.

The rollicking life of the soldier, which many had led for so many years, rendered a large proportion of the rank and file unfitted for civilian occupation, and but for the rules of the Regular army prohibiting at this particular time the Militia from volunteering into it, numbers would have willingly continued to follow the drum. Therefore, the poor fellows were in a pitiable plight and in utter despair, as the punishment for enlisting into the line from the militia, except under very special conditions, was very severe. At last, one day a large number of the disembodied South Corkmen, not being able to obtain employment, came to Colonel St. Leger, at Doneraile Park. They were outspoken and to the point. The chief spokesman said, "Colonel, what are

we to do, and what prospect have we before us? Many of us have served so long in the Regiment, and are now unfitted for any other occupation than soldiering, but we are not allowed to join the Regular army. It is very hard on us, Sir." The Colonel sympathized deeply with the men, and felt that their position was most unfortunate. Then, turning to the men, he said, "Well, boys, I cannot do much, but I will do a little for you; and I'll tell you what I will do: 'I'll promise to forget you all from this moment.'" In other words, he conveyed to them that if they joined the Regular army he would not inform against them. In consequence of Colonel St. Leger's considerate words, a very large number of South Corkmen availed themselves of the chance, and enlisted into the line as ordinary recruits.

Some years after the disembodiment Lord Doneraile, who had succeeded to the command, was informed that it was in contemplation and almost on the point of being carried out, to make the South Cork a regiment of the Regular army, just before the fall of Napoleon. The prospects of peace, however, put an end to the idea.

In February of this year a reduction was
1817. carried out in the Staff of the South Cork, which was reduced to the following strength:

- 1 Sergeant-Major.
- 1 Quarter-Master Sergeant.
- 1 Drum-Major.
- 17 Sergeants.
- 17 Corporals.
- 10 Drummers.
- 2 Fifers.

In February it was contemplated by the Authorities to transfer the Staff from Rathcormac to either
1819. Buttevant or Millstreet, but upon a strong remonstrance from Lord Riversdale, who had provided Barracks and other accommodation at considerable sacrifice and expense, the idea was abandoned.

THE WHITEBOY AGITATION.

An Order from Dublin Castle, dated the 14th November, was received, referring to the agitated state of certain parts of the county of Cork, and
1821. the adjacent districts of Limerick and Kerry, intimating that it had been deemed expedient to strengthen the hands of the Civil authorities there by an augmentation of the military and police establishments. For this purpose the Permanent Staff of the South Cork received orders to co-operate. His Excellency referred to the South Cork as "a Regiment he is persuaded will be influenced by the same spirit of zeal and loyalty which was evinced by the corps in previous instances. Lord Riversdale was also requested to select a number of the Officers whom he considered eligible to be Justices of the Peace in the present emergency. The Regiment having offered to undertake any service that may be considered expedient, the following letter was received in acknowledgment :

Dublin Castle,

4th December, 1821.

My Lord,

I am commanded by the Lord Lieutenant to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 29th ultimo, conveying the unanimous offer of the South

Cork Regiment of Militia to undertake any service that may be considered expedient for the tranquility of the county, and I am, in desire, directed to express His Excellency's thanks for the zeal and promptitude with which the Staff of the Corks has tendered its service upon the present occasion. I am, further, to observe that the respective Officers of the Ordinance have been authorized to issue to you the following articles, which are deemed to be sufficient to meet the present wants of the corps :—625 musket ball cartridges, which with the 670 in store, will complete to 35 rounds for such of the 37 Corporals attached to the corps, as well as 1,050 carbine or fuzil flints wanting to complete.

The Commissary-General has been likewise instructed to furnish the corps with 32 great coats for sergeants, and 54 for the rank and file.

The Commander of the Forces has been duly apprised of the present loyal offer the corps for more extended service, in order that such further proceedings may be therein adopted as may be proper and necessary, and I am to add, that with regard to the appointment of Captain Bagley to a Commission of the Peace, it is His Excellency's intention to postpone the adoption of that measure, at least for the present.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your Lordship's humble and obedient servant,

C. GRANT.

Lieut.-Colonel Viscount Doneraile,
South Cork Regiment of Militia.

On the 25th November an order was received to further reduce the Staff, so as to bring the number of Sergeants, Corporals, and Drummers of the
1822. Militia in Ireland as far as practical within the scale prescribed for the British corps.

The supernumeraries to be discharged on or before the 24th of December. They consisted of the following, viz.:

- 12 Sergeants.
- 20 Corporals.
- 4 Drummers.

The Order concluded as follows:—"Under the foregoing arrangements it will be unnecessary to provide clothing for Non-Commissioned Officers and Drummers supernumerary to the ordinary establishment fixed for the disembodied Militia."

In accordance with the provisions of a Royal Warrant, issued at Carlton Palace on the 28th July, every Sergeant of the Irish Militia who had served for
1823. 20 years, and had been discharged in consequence of the late reduction, was entitled to a pension of 1/- per diem, although not rendered incapable of service by age or infirmity.

A War Office circular, dated 20th November, was received, directing that the clothing of the Staff of the Militia should be assimilated to that of the
1824. Regular army. The principal change being that trousers and short boots were to be worn in substitution for the breeches legging and shoes, and

the waistscoats were discontinued to be worn. The established rate for clothing of the Staff was not to exceed the following amounts :

Sergeant-Major	...	...	...	£5	12	1
Quarter-Master Sergeant	..		..	£5	12	1
Sergeant	...	...	...	£3	0	0
Corporal	..	...	...	£1	19	4
Drum-Major	...	...	...	£2	18	7

It is worth mentioning here, that although the probability of the Regiment being called out for annual training was deemed for many years within measurable distance, as a matter of fact, the first training that ever took place after the disembodiment was at Kinsale in 1858.

1829. With a view to a still further reduction of the Staff, the following letter was received :

War Office, 13th January, 1829.

My Lord,

I have the honour to inform your Lordship that His Majesty's Government having taken into consideration the expenses of the Staff of the Militia, have determined to submit to Parliament a Bill for effecting some reduction in that branch of the public expenditure. According to the proposed measure, the future establishment retained on permanent pay at Headquarters, will be for each corps :

- 1 Adjutant.
- 1 Sergeant-Major.
- 1 Sergeant for every 40 private men.
- 1 Drummer for every 2 companies.

with additional drummers for each flank company.

In Regiments consisting of 8 companies and upwards, Drum-Majors will be allowed.

It is the intention of the Government to reduce the following individuals, viz. :

Paymaster.

Surgeon.

Quarter-Master.

Quarter-Master Sergeant.

The number of sergeants exceeding the proportion of 1 for every 40 privates.

All the corporals.

The Drum-Majors of corps consisting of less than 8 companies.

The number of drummers exceeding 1 for every 2 companies, and 1 for each flank company.

The 2 fifers of each Regiment.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your Lordship's most humble and
obedient servant,

H. HARDINGE.

Colonel Lord Riversdale,
South Cork Militia.

Agreeably to the provisions of another War Office order, dated 11th May, 1829, the Staff was to be composed of merely the following :

1 Adjutant.

1 Sergeant-Major.

13 Sergeants.

1 Drum-Major.

6 Drummers.

A Regimental order, dated the 10th June, stated that in consequence of the reduction of the Staff now in progress, Colonel Lord Riversdale is pleased to reduce Quarter-Master Sergeant James Daly to the rank of Sergeant, and at the same time to appoint him Acting Quarter-Master Sergeant from the 25th instant. He is to be obeyed as such.

The foregoing represents all that remained of the old Regiment after repeated reductions of the Staff, which gradually becoming smaller and smaller as years passed by, very soon scarcely leaving a vestige of what was once one of the finest corps in the whole British service.

THE DISESTABLISHMENT ALLOWANCE.

After the disembodiment in 1816 subaltern officers were placed upon a retired pay, technically called

“disembodiment allowance.” Field officers
1832. and captains did not share in this privilege.

After many years had elapsed the War Office authorities thought fit for those officers enjoying a pension to commute, for a fixed sum, their disembodiment allowance. This necessitated the resignation of their commissions. Many availed themselves of this offer, but others preferred to die in harness, and remained in receipt of their stipend to the last. Among the latter was Lieutenant Francis Heard, father of Lieut.-Colonel Francis Heard, who retired from the Regiment in 1885.

Under an Act of Parliament allowances were granted to certain officers of the Militia, and among them to every subaltern and surgeon's mate in Great Britain,

and to every subaltern and surgeon's mate in Ireland, who held a commission in the Militia of Great Britain or Ireland, and was serving therein when the corps was last disembodied.

To a Lieutenant	...	2s. 6d. per diem.
,, an Ensign	... ..	2s. 0d. ,, ,,
,, a Surgeon's Mate	... ..	2s. 6d. ,, ,,

Captain Lieutenants were deemed to be Lieutenants for the purposes of this Act.

On the 7th October a number of subaltern officers, who had been receiving the disembodied allowance since the close of the war in 1814, retired on commuting their allowance.

THE 2ND RE-NUMBERING OF THE MILITIA.

On Thursday, the 28th February, the King gave a grand Military Banquet at St. James' Palace, to which the Lord Lieutenants of Counties and the

1833. Colonels commanding Militia Regiments were invited. After dinner His Majesty, in an appropriate speech, informed the guests that the object of the meeting was to settle permanently the point of precedence among the Regiments of Militia. Regular balloting glasses were then produced, and the names of the Regiment were put into them in their proper divisions, and drawn in that order. The first division contained 47 Regiments, raised before the peace of 1763; the second contained the 22 Regiments, raised between the peace of 1763 and the peace of 1783; the third division contained the 60 Regiments, raised for the revolutionary

war ; the total being 129, which included all the Regiments of Militia in the United Kingdom — English, Welsh, Irish, and Scotch. In this list the South Cork drew the number 87. The number 122 was drawn for a Drogheda Regiment, but there was no such corps then in existence.

FURTHER REDUCTION OF THE STAFF.

According to a War Office order of the 16th September the Drum-Major and Drummers of every Militia Regiment were removed from the establishment,
1835. and in pursuance of an Order in Council, dated 9th September, six Sergeants of the South Cork Militia were reduced. The reduction to take place from the 10th of October.

FURTHER ECONOMY.

On the 1st of November Captain Bagley resigned the adjutancy, which he had held for over 28 years. With a view to further economy, the appointment
1836. was not filled up. In a letter to Lord Riversdale, signed by Lord Morpeth, the following statement was made :—"Lord John Russell is of opinion that the adjutancy should not be filled up for the present."

DRESS.—SILVER LACE.

Up to this period gold and silver lace was worn by both line and Milita Regiments merely as a matter of choice and custom. Among those wearing
1837. gold lace and ornaments were the South Cork.

The following letter directs that silver lace only should be worn in future by all Militia Regiments :

Dublin Castle,

February, 1837.

Sir,

I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to inform you that the King has been pleased to command that the uniforms of the Militia of the United Kingdom shall in future be laced with silver, and that the officers of such Regiments as are royal shall wear (by way of distinction) silver embroidery instead of lace, and I am to request that you will forthwith communicate His Majesty's commands upon this subject to the Militia corps within your lieutenancy.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient and humble servant,

J. DRUMMOND.

The Lieutenant
of the County of Cork,
Castle Martin.

From 1841 to 1844 the Regiment scarcely, even in name, existed. Between 1836 and 1846 not a single officer was attached to the staff. The duties of Acting Adjutant will in consequence be performed by Sergeant-Major Longstaff, until the appointment in 1846 of Captain A. H. Lucas, late 45th Regiment, to the adjutancy. It cannot but provoke a smile to find the name Longstaff so closely associated with, perhaps, the shortest staff, in point of numbers, of any corps in the world.

In September an intimation was received that Her Majesty had been pleased to command an
1845. immediate inspection of the Militia Staff throughout Great Britain and Ireland.

On the 2nd October Colonel Beresford, A.A.G., of Cork District, accompanied by a competent medical officer, attended at Rathcormac for the purpose of inspecting the Staff of the South Cork.

On the 15th December an order was issued from Dublin Castle, directing that all vacancies for officers in the South Cork, Paymaster excepted, should be filled up before the Spring of the ensuing year.

The late Lieut.-Colonel Donegan has left the following note, explaining the difficulties he has had to contend with in compiling anything like a connected history of the South Cork Militia : —“ The absence of the old Regimental books between the years 1793 and 1808, and which loss at one time nearly induced me to abandon all hopes of constructing in any form, even a semblance of a Regimental record, was a serious embarrassment, as these old books, beginning with the first embodiment, must have contained matter of exceeding interest. But now I am again confronted with a somewhat similar hiatus, one, however, happily of lesser degree. Seek high or seek low, no trace can I find of the Regimental Order Books between the years 1846 and 1855, a period of 9 years.”

THE NEW BIRTH OF THE SOUTH CORK LIGHT
INFANTRY.

It was towards the end of this year that the so-called Staff of the 87th South Cork Light Infantry, which for nearly 40 years had been calmly resting in 1854. the quiet little village of Rathcormac, received orders to proceed to Bandon prior to the embodiment of the Regiment. What a Staff it was after long years of neglect and indifference! Colonel the Hon. H. B. Bernard was fond of describing the appearance it presented, when, as Commanding Officer, he received this small remnant of what was once a crack corps, as it halted on the Barrack Square of Bandon. The whole lock, stock, and barrel did not number more than three individuals, viz. :—Captain and Adjutant Arthur Hyde Lucas, Sergeant Denis Cummins, and Sergeant James Daly. There was not even a drummer or fife to herald the approach of what was left of the old Regiment now about to be resurrected. Sergeant Denis Cummins, being a man of superior education, was shortly afterward promoted to the commissioned rank of Quarter-Master, but Sergeant Daly, owing to age and infirmity, was retired, being considered unfit for further service. From this very small beginning there spread the present South Cork Light Infantry—later still known as the 3rd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers.

The Militia, as a force, had been allowed to fall into a complete state of desuetude, indeed, deplorable neglect, would, perhaps, be a more suitable term, after the downfall of Napoleon. In Ireland the Militia force

remained in abeyance until the year 1855, but in England it was revived in 1852. The French Revolution of 1848, and the excessive armament of Continental countries, had doubtless the effect of arousing England to a sense of its unprotected state and to the meagre condition of its armed forces.

In 1854, shortly before the Crimean War broke out, the strength of the British Army was as follows :

In the United Kingdom	...	...	71,000
In the Colonies	...	..	39,780
In India	...	...	29,200
			<hr/>
			139,980

with 120 field guns.

There was no Reserve, the Volunteer Force did not exist, and there were only 82,852 Militia, and 14,680 Yeomanry. The number of rounds of ammunition allowed for the annual course of each Infantry soldier was 30 and 4 flints.

In 1847 the number of Regular troops in the United Kingdom was 74,244 with 70 guns, and in January of that year the Duke of Wellington stated that 5,000 men of all arms could not be assembled and equipped if required for any particular service. He had earnestly entreated the different administrations to raise, embody, and discipline the Militia.

It will be remembered that year after year the various Militia Staffs were allowed to dwindle away, until at last nothing tangible was left to represent what was once

a truly formidable and useful force. A force which Lord Castlereagh, in 1814, described as having been the means by active aid, in supplementing the fighting line, of enabling Great Britain to maintain her prestige upon the Continent, and which gave the army in the Peninsular over 100,000 officers and men.

Great enthusiasm was evinced in Ireland when the Militia Regiments were assembled for embodiment, and all officers set steadily to work in getting
1855. their various corps under discipline. Those officers, who, though advanced in years, were no less enthusiastic in their desire to serve their country than the stripling ensigns. The Crimea was the object of attraction towards which every Militia eye was directed, and it must be told, to the credit of the South Cork, that almost their first public act after embodiment, was the voluntary offer of the whole Regiment to serve at the seat of war. Many other Irish corps followed the good example. Quarter-Master Cummins refers as follows to this act of volunteering:—"The South Cork was the second regiment of Irish Militia that volunteered for foreign service during the Crimean War, on which occasion the Colonel (Hon. H. B. Bernard), who commanded the parade, was the first to step out and offer his services, in which he was joined by that good old veteran Lieut.-Colonel Wallis (who joined the Regiment in 1810), and by every officer, non-commissioned officer and man in the Regiment, without a single exception." This parade took place on 11th April, 1855.

On the 28th March the Staff of the South Cork, the skeleton condition of which has been already described, had been increased to suitable dimensions in preparation for the embodiment. When the Regiment was assembled for its first master parade it consisted of 10 companies, with 3 field officers (1 Colonel, 1 Lieut.-Colonel, 1 Major), 5 Staff Officers (Adjutant, Paymaster, Surgeon, Assistant-Surgeon, and Quartermaster), 10 Captains, 10 Lieutenants, 10 Ensigns, and 1,127 Non-commissioned Officers, Buglers, rank and file.

The first Regimental Orders were issued on the 3rd February, and contained information regarding the posting of officers to companies, and the composition of the Grenadier and Light Infantry companies. The former contained the tallest officers and men, the latter those who were noted for agility and general smartness.

The Officers were posted to companies as follows :

Grenadier—Captain Heard. Lieut. Cornwall. Ensign Bird

1.—	Captain Poole	...	...	...	Ensign Hosford
2.—	„ Sir J. L. Cotter.	Lieut. Ryder.	„	Deane	
3.—	„ Johnson.	„ Heard.	„	Morrogh	
4.—	„ Nemwan.	„ Bowles.	„	Holmes	
5.—	„ Rye.	„ White.	„	Baldwin	
6.—	„ Bowles.	„ Cole.	„	Ager	
7.—	„ Gaynor.	„ Baldwin.	„	Warren	
8.—	„ Somerville.	„ Tresillian.	„	Markham	

Light Infantry—Capt. Shuldham. Lieut. Wall. Ensign Hawker

On the 5th February the Drill Instructors having arrived, all the officers were directed to attend the 10 o'clock parade until further orders.

On the 14th February the officers were ordered to provide themselves with the new mess shell jackets and waistcoats.

On the 7th April an order was received for the South Cork and detachment of the 59th Regiment, at present attached to the corps, to hold themselves in readiness to proceed from Bandon to Kinsale at the shortest notice. A detachment to remain at Bandon to receive recruits from outstations and forward them to Headquarters.

On the 12th April the Regiment paraded at 7.30 a.m., and marched to Kinsale, where it occupied quarters in the Barracks near the town.

On the 11th May the Drill Instructors of the 59th Regiment were ordered to rejoin their own corps in Cork.

On the 19th May the Regiment paraded in honour of Her Majesty's Birthday, and fired a *feu-de-joie*.

The Regiment was inspected on the 26th May by Major-General Mansel, commanding the Cork District.

On the 4th June officers' recruiting parties were sent out to the following places:

Mitchelstown.

Cork.

Kanturk.

Skibbereen.

Cloyne.

Bandon.

In July the Regiment was ordered to hold itself in readiness to proceed to Clonmel. This was afterwards changed to Cork.

The following Regimental Order was published on the 2nd August:—"In consequence of the route for Cork having been received from the A.Q.M.G., the Regiment will march to-morrow at 6 a.m. for Cork Barracks, and there to be quartered. The baggage will move off at 4 a.m. The ammunition, under a suitable escort, under the immediate charge of Ensign Hawkes, with a Company of the Regiment, which will keep at an equal distance between the rear guard and the column. Lieutenant White will have charge of the rear guard."

The 2nd Somerset Militia and 16th Lancers were also stationed in Cork at this time.

On the 4th September the Regiment paraded for the purpose of giving volunteers to the Regular army, under the superintendence of a Major of the 16th Lancers.

"THE CURFEW."

Many readers will be surprised to learn that this ancient name was in common use as late as 1855, as the following extract from Garrison Orders will testify:—"The attention of Officers commanding corps in this Garrison is called to the practice lately existing of lights kept in Barracks after "Curfew" sounding. This practice must be immediately put a stop to."

The following morning Garrison Order was published on the 14th September:—"In obedience to instructions received from the General Commanding in Ireland, a

salute of 62 guns will be fired in the Camp Field, close to Cork Barracks, at 12 noon to-morrow, in celebration of the glorious victory achieved by the allied army in Sevastopol." This was the capture of the Malakoff by the French.

On the 17th October officers were ordered to take into wear the blue frock coat and scarlet waistcoat.

The blue frock coat worn by the officers immediately before this order was of the plainest pattern and unornamented, very similiar to that worn by civilians in those days. The new frock now referred to was similar in pattern to that worn by the A's.D.C. to the Lord Lieutenant, and was exceedingly becoming and soldierlike.

An order from Dublin Castle, dated 21st November, directed the Regiment to proceed to Limerick.

On the 28th the Regimental baggage was sent to the Blackpool Railway Station, which was at that time the temporary station of the Great Southern and Western Railway, before the opening of the tunnel and the construction of the Cork Terminus Station.

On the 29th the Regiment proceeded by rail to Limerick. The following is an extract from a letter written by Major General Mansel, commanding Cork District, dated November 30th, 1855, on the departure of the Regiment from Cork :—"It is my pleasing duty to report for the information of the General Commanding in Ireland, the very orderly and soldierlike manner in which the South Cork Light Infantry Militia left Cork yesterday morning *en route* to Limerick."

After a very brief stay in Limerick, the Regiment proceeded to Dublin on the 8th December by rail, and was quartered in the Royal Barracks.

The garrison of Dublin at this time consisted of the following corps :

- 16th Lancers.
- 3rd Dragoon Guards.
- 4th Dragoon Guards.
- 15th Foot.
- South Cork Light Infantry Militia.
- 2nd Somerset Militia.
- Roscommon ,,
- Cumberland ,,
- South Mayo ,,

The Band of the South Cork at this time was undeniably the best in Dublin. This was due in a great measure to the number of trained German

1856. musicians in its ranks, and brought over by the Bandmaster, Herr Eisen, a German.

His Excellency Earl Carlisle, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, recognised the superiority of the South Cork Band over the other regimental bands in garrison, by evincing a special preference for its attendance at Dublin Castle and Viceregal Lodge. During the sojourn of the Regiment in Dublin His Excellency's attention also to many of the officers was very marked.

The Regiment paraded on two occasions in Dublin for the purpose of giving volunteers to the Regular army.

On the 1st April the new tunic was ordered to be taken into wear instead of the old picturesque coatee.

On the 17th May the thanks of the House of Lords and House of Commons were accorded to the Militia Regiments who were embodied during the war.

20th May—An order was published directing the shell jacket for officers to be discontinued on home service. In consequence of this order the tunic was worn at mess instead of the shell jacket.

The half-yearly inspection of the Regiment took place on the 7th June. It is not known how long the custom was in vogue of holding two inspections in the year.

On the occasions when the Bands of the Regiment were detailed in order to play at Kingstown jetty, the officers of the garrison were privileged by the Directors of the Dublin and Kingstown Railway Company to proceed to and from Kingstown free of charge.

On the 11th July the Regiment proceeded by rail to Cork for duty.

On the 1st July, 1856, the old colours of the 32nd South Cork Militia, borne by them at Vinegar Hill, and on the march to Bantry Bay in 1796, were deposited in Ballymodan Church by Quarter-Master D. Cummins and the Staff of the Regiment, by direction of Colonel the Hon. Henry Boyle Bernard, with the expression of his hope that the authorities of the Church would permit these venerable emblems of loyalty to find a resting place within the walls of the sacred building.

These old colours now rest over the tomb of James, 2nd Earl of Bandon, who as Lieutenant of the County of Cork, had the appointment of all Militia officers in the County Regiments.

DISEMBODIMENT.

The Regiment was disembodied in Cork Barracks on the 11th August. Colonel the Hon. H. B. Bernard in his farewell speech on parade mentioned that while stationed in the cities of Cork, Limerick, and Dublin, the conduct of all ranks had received the commendation of the general officers in command.

Each man on disembodiment was granted 14 days' pay in addition to his 10/- bounty, and further was allowed to retain his fatigue dress, and he also received 1d. a mile travelling allowance to his home.

The subaltern officers received a certain number of days' pay instead of the disembodied allowance as formerly.

After the disembodiment the Staff was stationed at Bandon, and it consisted of the following :

- 1 Adjutant.
- 1 Quarter-Master.
- 1 Sergeant-Major.
- 1 Quarter-Master's Clerk.
- 20 Sergeants.
- 10 Drummers.

The following letter from the General Officer Commanding Cork District to the D.A.G., Dublin, with reference to the disembodiment, will be read with pride :

Cork, August 14th, 1856.

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit the accompanying report received this day from Colonel the Honble. H. B. Bernard, Commanding the South Cork Light Infantry Militia, relating to the disembodiment yesterday of that corps.

The Regiment having been twice under my immediate observation during the period of its service, I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without repeating what I have had much pleasure in reporting on other occasions, that the progress of the corps in discipline and efficiency, the zeal and attention on the part of the officers, and the general conduct of the men in quarters, have merited my best approbation and esteem.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient and humble servant,

K. E. MANSEL, Major-General.

In the month of August Colonel Bernard presented Sergeant-Major William Grainger with a handsome silver snuff box as a mark of appreciation of his services and efficient exertions in the training of the men of the South Cork, and in assisting to promote and maintain the high state of discipline to which the Regiment had attained.

On the 6th November many officers of the Regiment, with the Staff and colours, attended the funeral of the late Earl of Bandon.

During this year the Regiment may be described as being in a state of abeyance, having no semblance of vitality whatever, save in the existence of
1857. the Staff, which quietly rusticated in the town of Bandon. The authorities had originally intended to embody the Regiment on the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny, but the idea was not carried out.

A very marked compliment was this year paid to Colonel the Honble. H. B. Bernard by the officers of the Regiment, in the shape of a handsome presentation of plate, consisting of two large silver claret jugs.

The first training in the annals of the Regiment took place this year. The Regiment assembled on
1858. the 15th July at Bandon, and marched to Kinsale the following day. The Officers present were—

Colonel the Honble. H. B. Bernard.

Lieut.-Colonel H. Wallis.

Major A. H. Lucas.

Captain H. Poole.

„ G. Bowles.

„ E. A. Shuldham.

„ R. T. Rye.

„ Sir James L. Cotter, late 27th Foot.

„ T. Somerville.

„ R. C. Bowen.

Captain M. Wall (late 39th Foot).

„ W. C. Seton, (late Major 41st Foot).

„ and Adjutant C. T. Tuckey (late 41st Foot)

Surgeon J. G. Gregg, M.D.

Quarter-Master D. Cummins.

Paymaster T. D. Parry (late Captain 81st Foot).

Lieutenant C. Baldwin.

„ G. Baldwin.

„ S. J. Tresillian.

„ J. H. Cole.

„ F. Heard.

„ T. G. Walker.

„ R. Holmes.

„ C. Deane.

„ F. Rowland.

Ensign W. Hosford.

„ W. H. Bird.

„ T. Markham.

„ J. P. Warren.

„ M. Alcock.

„ L. J. Kiggell.

„ J. H. Donegan.

On arrival at Kinsale the Regiment took up quarters in the Barracks.

Major-General Eden inspected the Regiment on the 31st July, and immediately afterwards it was dismissed in Kinsale.

The training this year commenced on the 1st July, and took place in Bandon. The inspection took place under Colonel Farren, C.B., commanding the Depôt

1859. Battalion in Cork, and disbanded shortly afterwards. Accommodation was provided for the men during the training in billets, likewise for the officers, but they all preferred to pay for lodgings.

The training took place at Bandon, commencing on the 1st May, and was inspected on the 16th May by Major-General Doyle, Inspector-General of Militia.

The Regiment trained at Bandon. This year an innovation took place, as the recruits were drilled prior to the arrival of the trained soldiers. The

1861. preliminary drill commenced on May 21st, and lasted for 14 days. The Regiment assembled on the 5th June, and 8 Drill Instructors arrived from the 87th, 3rd, and 95th Foot for training. Lieut.-Colonel Wallis commanded during this training, and it was the last he attended.

The preliminary drill commenced at Bandon on the 10th May, and the Regiment assembled on the 21st May. Captain Henry Lucas, late 45th Regiment, succeeded Major Fuckey as Adjutant.

The Inspector-General of Militia inspected the Regiment on the 3rd June, and it was dismissed on the 10th June.

The preliminary drill and training took place at Bandon. Major Lucas commanded the Regiment. The Regiment sustained a severe loss after the
1863. training this year in the death of Surgeon John Gregg. He was gazetted in 1846, and was most popular with all ranks.

The preliminary drill took place at Bandon,
1864. and only lasted for 7 days. The Regiment assembled on the 25th May for 21 days.

Colonel Edmond Roche, late 3rd Light Dragoons, commanded the Regiment. This officer had been transferred as Major in the North Cork Rifles to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in the 87th South Cork Light Infantry *vice* the late Lieut.-Colonel Wallis.

Colonel E. Selby Smyth, Inspector-General of Militia, inspected the Regiment on the 9th June, and at the conclusion addressed it as follows:

“Colonel Roche and Officers South Cork Light Infantry,—I have very great pleasure in inspecting your Regiment to-day for several reasons, more particularly, because when I last inspected it I found a great deal that required improvement. Since that time a great change has taken place in the non-commissioned Staff of the Regiment, and the result of that change has been most successful. I am quite aware that this Regiment, in common with many other Militia Regiments, labours under serious disadvantages from the fact that the men are

obliged to billet, which fact renders great supervision necessary. I, as Inspector-General, must say that I am exceedingly pleased at the way the Regiment has turned out on parade, in a manner that reflects the greatest credit on its distinguished commanding officer, its officers, non-commissioned officers, and not less on the men themselves, whose orderly and soldierlike bearing has been admirable for the time they have been together. I feel it my duty to report to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant most favourably with respect to the officers of this remarkably fine Regiment."

There was no preliminary drill this year.
1865. The Regiment assembled at Bandon on May 22nd for 27 days.

There was no training during these five
1866 years, owing to the disturbed condition of
to the country. In 1870 Quarter-Master Denis
1870. Cummins died. He was born in the Regiment
shortly after its formation in 1793.

The preliminary drill commenced at Bandon
1871. on the 28th April, and the Regiment assembled
for training on 22nd May. The training
lasted for the exceptionally long period of 35 days.

The Officers present during this training were—

Colonel the Honble. H. B. Bernard.

Lieut.-Colonel Sir Augustus Riversdale Warren,
Bart. (late Major 20th Foot).

Major A. H. Lucas.

Captain A. Shuldhham.

„ R. C. Bowen.

„ C. Deane.

„ F. Heard.

„ P. B. Bernard.

„ J. H. Donegan.

„ J. R. Newman.

Lieutenant S. S. Tresillian.

„ R. Holmes.

„ R. Nettles.

„ F. W. Bell.

„ J. P. Furlong (late 25th Foot).

„ S. P. Coppinger.

„ H. G. Kelly.

„ F. Bass.

„ T. F. Lyons.

Captain and Adjutant H. Lucas (late 45th Foot).

Surgeon H. Slovach.

Assistant Surgeon W. Belcher, M.D.

Captain C. E. Hussey, 1st Batt. 20th Foot, acted as Musketry Instructor during this training.

On the appointment of John R. Newman to a captaincy in the Regiment, dated 1st May, 1871, it is interesting to mention that this was the first appointment in the Regiment to the rank of captain after the abolition of the property qualification in 1869.

The time honoured rank of ensign and cornet were this year abolished in the Regular army, and that of sub-lieutenant substituted. For some time no appoint-

ments below the rank of lieutenant had been made in the Militia, so that in the South Cork the rank of ensign had ceased to exist. The last ensigns appointed were J. H. Donegan, 1858, and Richard Nettles, 1859.

On the 9th of June the South Cork left Bandon in the morning by special train, and marched to the Park to be reviewed by Lord Spencer, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The North Cork Rifles, which had been brought from Mallow, and the Royal Cork City Artillery, stationed in Cork, were also present on this parade.

It was intended that the Kerry Militia should also have attended, but this arrangement was at the last moment cancelled. The South Cork won golden opinions upon this occasion for the great steadiness and soldierlike appearance. Indeed, many people who had not seen them under arms before, were so impressed by their martial bearing, and attracted by the bright scarlet uniform, which contrasted most favourably with the simple green of the Rifles, and the blue of the Artillery, that it was thought they had a Line Regiment before them.

The new pattern shako for officers was introduced this year.

1872. No training took place this year.

The preliminary drill and training were carried out at Bandon, the former for 42 days and the

1873. latter for 27 days. The Militia Reserve was formed this year, the minimum height for men volunteering for it was 5 feet 5 inches. Lord Sandhurst inspected the Regiment on the 22nd July.

The Regiment trained for the first time at **1874.** Fermoy. The preliminary drill commenced on the 1st July, and the Regiment assembled on the 24th for 27 days.

This was the first training at which the men ever fired ball ammunition, there being no rifle range at Bandon. Each man was served out with 20 rounds.

The Regiment was inspected for the first time by the Officer commanding the Regimental District this year. Colonel O'Brien, C.B., commanding the 70th Brigade Depôt at Tralee, carried out the inspection.

The training was one of the most satisfactory ever held, owing principally to the men being in barrack, and under complete discipline. The fact, moreover, of the 35th Foot being also in garrison, proved of incalculable benefit to our men, and led to a most satisfactory spirit of emulation on their part.

The training was carried out again at **1875.** Fermoy. The preliminary drill commenced on the 8th April, and the training on the 31st May for 27 days.

Captain and Adjutant H. Lucas retired under the new regulations, by which the adjutancy of a Militia Regiment was made a five years' appointment, and was to be held in future by an Officer of the Associated Brigade Depôt. Captain Lucas had held the appointment for 14 years. According to the conditions of retirement for adjutants serving under the old system, he was appointed a major in the Regiment, but supernumerary in the rank.

The number of companies in the Regiment were in this year reduced from 10 to 8. Those of the 1876. two junior captains were broken up, the non-commissioned officers and men being distributed amongst the other companies

A Regimental Order was published to the effect that the wives and families of the Staff would not accompany the Regiment to Fermoy this year.

THE FIRST ARMY MOBILIZATION.

For the first time in the annals of the British Army a tentative scheme of mobilization was adopted, and carried fully into execution in the month of July, 1876.

The following is a brief outline of the scheme:—The whole available military force of the United Kingdom, including the Regular Army and Militia, was formed into Eight Army Corps, concerning the organization of which, for some time previously, most elaborate particulars had appeared in the Monthly Army List. Outside distinctly army circles, however, nothing was known of the really formidable paper army, until one morning the daily papers loudly rang with the warlike announcement that the 2nd and 5th of these Army Corps were to be immediately mobilized.

On the 20th April a circular was sent out to all the officers of the Regiment, directing their attendance at Fermoy on the 3rd July for the annual training, at the same time informing them that the Regiment would proceed to England in a few days afterwards to join the 2nd Army Corps.

On the 9th May the recruits assembled at Fermoy under the command of the newly-appointed Adjutant, Captain C. M. Davidson, 104th Bengal Fusiliers. At the same time and place the recruits of the North Cork Rifles were also assembled for preliminary drill.

On the 5th July, Colonel the Honble. H. B. Bernard resigned, and Lieut.-Colonel Sir Augustus Warren succeeded to the command. The old rank of Colonel Commanding then ceased to exist.

Colonel Bernard on his retirement became Honorary Colonel of the Regiment.

The Regiment only remained in Fermoy for 9 days after its assembly, consequently there was not time for much setting up drill. During those few days two inspections were made. One by Major-General Sir Richard Kelly, commanding Cork District, and one by Colonel O'Brien.

The following Officers were present :

Lieut.-Colonel Sir A. Warren, Bart.

Major and Hon. Lieut.-Colonel A. H. Lucas.

Captain and Hon. Major A. Shuldhham.

„ „ „ C. Deane.

„ „ „ F. Heard.

„ J. H. Donegan.

„ J. R. Newman.

Captain and Hon. Major J. Kiggell.

„ R. Nettles.

„ F. W. Bell.

Lieutenant A. P. Beamish.

„ A. D. Jackson.

„ Sir Ludlow Cotter.

„ George Lucas.

„ W. Baldwin.

Sub-Lieutenant B. R. Brazier.

„ A. J. Lucas.

„ J. T. Brinkley.

„ T. D. O'Grady.

Captain and Adjutant C. M. Davidson.

Surgeon W. Belcher.

On the 12th July all the baggage having been weighed and packed, the South and North Cork Regiments were ready to move. Each officer was only allowed 80 lbs.

The North Cork first moved out of Barracks, and shortly afterwards were followed by the South Cork, the Bands of the 60th Rifles and 18th Royal Irish playing them to the station. On arrival in Cork the station was densely packed with the friends and relations, who thought that as the Regiment was going over to England it must be going on active service, which was not altogether unreasonable, considering the inflammable condition Europe was in at that time. The Band of the 12th Foot played the Regiment from the station to the quay, where it embarked on a river steamer for Queenstown, and there transferred to H.M. troopship, *Himalaya*. A troop of the 7th Dragoon Guards was fortunately present to keep a gangway clear for the men to embark on the quay, otherwise there would have been some considerable difficulty in doing so owing to the

enormous crowd that had assembled. The troopship weighed anchor at 5 a.m., and proceeded on her voyage to Portsmouth.

On the night of the 13th, as the *Himalaya* was approaching the Isle of Wight, an event occurred which might have involved all on board in most serious consequences. The late Lieut.-Colonel Donegan has left the following most interesting account of the incident :

“Night had now succeeded the soft twilight of a glorious day, and 4 bells (10 o'clock) had just been rung out, when a sudden cry of amazement was heard, upon discovering a full-rigged ship bearing down upon us and within a few yards of our troopship. A moment afterwards she struck us amidships, and rebounding after the impact she again struck us, but with lessened force. As the colliding vessel drifted astern, the appearance she presented was pitiable in the extreme—with her shattered bow and fore-rigging hanging uselessly over her side, like a wounded sea-bird. The moment was a solemn one indeed, and quite sufficient to shake the stoutest hearts, for no one could anticipate what might occur. We had, all told, on board over 1,800 men, and only boat accommodation for half that number. Immediately upon our engines being stopped, from all parts of the troopship blue and red lights flashed, casting a lurid light over the whole scene. The object, evidently, was intended to mark our position for the injured ship, and to intimate to those on shore that some untoward event had occurred.

“At the moment of impact Captain Grant was not on deck, but in the twinkling of an eye he appeared on the bridge, calm and collected. Immediately afterwards the *Himalaya* was brought to a dead stop. His next order was the summoning of the Commanding Officers of the two Regiments to attend him. His instructions were rapidly conveyed, being to the effect that the men should be immediately assembled and warned to observe the strictest silence, and that the Officers were to use every effort to keep the men cool, and thereby obviate panic. The Commanding Officers summoned their respective Captains of the day, and orders were given to parade the two watches. The North Cork upon the port side under Captain Wrixon, and the South Cork under my command, on the starboard side, with implicit injunctions that absolute silence and coolness should be observed. Never, indeed, was a command more thoroughly obeyed. Each watch comprised about two-thirds of each Regiment. The remaining companies were then formed up between decks, and there to await further orders, although—and it would be absurd not to admit the fact—all were labouring under great apprehension at this particular moment, not knowing of the precise character of the damage done to our troopship.

“Nevertheless, we could not refrain from admiring the perfect discipline of Her Majesty's Navy. While the watches were assembling on deck, the loud voice of the Captain was heard ordering the manning of the port life-boat. The rapidity with which the order was carried out was most striking. The boat was rowed towards

the injured ship. For a second time the *Himalaya's* deck and paddle-boxes blazed with red and blue lights, and remained so until the life-boat returned. The officer in charge reported full particulars of the damage done to the sailing vessel. No one on board her had been injured. She turned out to be the *Fransesca*, a Spanish barque of 600 tons, bound for Havannah. Her injuries being serious, it became necessary to make arrangements to take her in tow to Portsmouth. Great difficulty was experienced in adjusting the tow ropes, and fully three hours were occupied in this work. At 1.30 a.m. we began to move, and the watches were dismissed.

“On the morning of July 14th we found ourselves lying at anchor at Spithead. The position taken up by the *Himalaya* was about a quarter of a mile from the ill-fated turret ship, *Thunderer*, which gallantly rode at anchor in Stokes' Bay, preparing for her first trial trip. At noon the *Himalaya*, having cast off her moorings, was soon fully under weigh, steaming for Portsmouth Docks. When, just as we were in close proximity to this monster battleship, *Thunderer*, she suddenly, much to our astonishment, became enveloped in what appeared to be a dense cloud of steam. No one at the moment understood the precise cause, but very soon after arriving in Dock we were made sadly aware of its meaning. An explosion, causing a terrible calamity, had at that very instant taken place on board, owing to the sticking of the safety valve of the boiler, which resulted in the loss of life to 45 poor souls, who were suddenly hurled into eternity, and causing excruciating suffering to

50 other poor men, who were either dangerously or severely maimed from scalds. This terrible calamity appealed to the charitable heart of England, with the good result that £5,000 was rapidly subscribed for the widows and orphans, and also for those permanently injured."

The *Times* newspaper, in publishing an account of the collision, made the following statement :—" The captain expressed himself highly gratified with the conduct of the Militia Regiments in very trying circumstances, which fortunately only tested their discipline and courage."

Captain Grant expressed himself to Colonel Sir A. Warren and Colonel Aldworth in the following terms :—" Naturally with troops not thoroughly disciplined by long service, I felt not a little apprehensive that a panic might ensue, fearing that the men might not be kept under proper control, but to my utter surprise the very opposite resulted. I can assure you that if I had had veteran troops on board my ship, I could not have hoped for greater coolness, more thorough self possession, and a more perfect discipline, than displayed by all ranks alike in the face of most alarming circumstances and danger, of which no one at the moment knew the full extent."

On the morning of the 15th July, at about 10 o'clock, the South Cork disembarked—the North Cork having left earlier. As the troops train was drawn up close to the landing stage, the troops were soon in their

carriages, and off on their journey to Horsham Camp. Horsham Railway Station was reached at noon, and after a very wearisome, up-hill march under a burning sun, and through clouds of thick, blinding, and suffocating dust, the camp at Highland Farm was at length reached. The men rapidly settled down, making themselves quite comfortable like old campaigners. On the day of arrival the thermometer registered 98° in the shade, a temperature more frequently recorded in the tropics than at home. Ours was called the Irish Brigade, commanded by Major-General Julius Glyn, C.B., but its official designation was the 3rd Brigade of the 2nd Division of the 2nd Army Corps. Its headquarters were situated near the pretty little town of Horsham in Sussex.

The composition of the Brigade was as follows :

R. E.	...	...	4 men.				
61st Foot	...	2 Officers,	52 N.C O's. & men.				
A. S. C.	...	3 „	50 „	„	„		
A. H. C.	...	3 „	6 „	„	„		
Military Police	...	—	4 „	„	„		
Cooking Instructors,		3 privates.					
South Cork Militia,		20 Officers,	621 N.C.O's. & men.				
North Cork	„	21 „	627 „	„	„		
Galway	„	21 „	488 „	„	„		

July 17th—The Brigade marched off to St. Leonard's Park, the residence of Colonel Aldridge, commanding the Royal Sussex Militia, who had placed his domain at the disposal of the War Office authorities as a drill

ground. The troops were exercised for several hours, the heat was excessive, and the dust on the roads well nigh suffocating. That same afternoon the Brigade paraded at 3 o'clock, and marched again to the Park to be inspected by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, Commanding-in-Chief, and was put through some intricate manœuvres by him. When the Duke assembled the commanding officers after the parade, he expressed his satisfaction at what he had seen, and was pleased to mention that he considered the Regiment, whose marching past in Brigade before him, was worthy of special praise—was the South Cork.

July 18th—A report reached camp that there had been several fatal cases of sunstroke amongst the troops at Dorking. Although subject to the same conditions of heat, no case of a similar nature had occurred in the 3rd Brigade.

July 19th—Much surprise was caused on learning that the Brigade was to move on this day to join the headquarters of the 2nd Army Corps at Aldershot. The Brigade, notwithstanding, paraded at 6.45 a.m. for drill in the Park. It was originally intended that the Brigade should march to Guildford and camp there for the night, but owing to the excessive heat this arrangement was cancelled and a night march was ordered. After breakfast the baggage was loaded up on the wagons; at 4.30 p.m. the tents were struck and packed; immediately afterwards the regiments fell in, but owing to defective transport there they stolidly remained until midnight.

Over 7 hours ! Shortly after midnight they moved off to the railway station, where they entrained for Guildford, and in due course arrived. From thence they marched up the Hog's Back, arriving there at 6 a.m. The march was a most oppressive one even at that early hour. On arrival at the top of the ridge a halt for half an hour was allowed. Some troops of the Scot's Greys piloted the Brigade into Aldershot. The route taken was a very circuitous one, being specially selected so that the 3rd Brigade and others, timed to arrive in the morning, should not do so until the Secretary of State for War, and several distinguished generals, had taken up their positions on the Queen's Parade ground, to enable them to judge of the condition of the various corps after their arduous night march. At about 8.30 a.m. Aldershot was reached, and the troops halted on Cove Common, where the camp was to be. The baggage wagons having arrived, they were soon unloaded and the tents pitched, when the officers and men availed themselves of a well-earned rest.

July 22nd—The 2nd Army Corps, consisting of about 25,000 troops, paraded in the Long Valley for the inspection by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, who was accompanied by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge. During the march past, when the South Cork passed before the Duke of Cambridge, he was heard to exclaim, "Well done, South Cork ! Well done, men !" Each Brigade marched past three times. It was a matter of congratulation to find how well the Irish Brigade had stood the exceptional fatigue and heat of the day—so well, indeed, that not a single man fell out.

Orders were received on the 24th July to proceed to Portsmouth on the following day. On 25th July, at 1 p.m., the South Cork marched out of camp, being the last to leave of the Irish Brigade, and in due course reach Portsmouth and embarked on board the *Himalaya*. To avoid overcrowding, 150 of the North Cork embarked on board the *Assistance*.

At 10 a.m. on the 26th July the *Himalaya* started on the homeward passage, and after a rough trip took up her moorings in Queenstown Harbour at 3 p.m. on the following day; owing to the lateness of the arrival, the disembarkation was postponed until the following day. On the 28th July, due to some confusion of arrangement, the left wing of the South Cork did not disembark until 4 p.m. On arrival at Mallow a final inspection of companies was made by Colonel O'Brien, on the platform at the Railway Station. At 7 p.m. the Regiment marched into the new Barracks at Fermoy, and arrangements were at once made for handing in arms and clothing and making up the men's accounts. Before 8 a.m. on the following day, as far as the rank and file were concerned, not a vestige remained in Barracks of the South Cork Light Infantry Militia. Thus ended the memorable mobilization of the year 1876.

The preliminary drill and training took place
1877. at Fermoy in the old Barracks.

Quarter-Master Sergeant C. Fowler was appointed Quarter-Master of the Regiment, dated 30th March.

The preliminary drill commenced at Fermoy
1878 on the 1st April. H.R.H. the Duke of
Connaught was commanding the 1st Battalion
Rifle Brigade, which was at that time stationed in
Fermoy. Captain Davidson having been granted sick
leave, Captain England, of the 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers,
performed the duties of Adjutant.

The Army and Militia Reserve were called out this
year, when it was thought that war with Russia was
imminent. The Reservemen of the South Cork were
sent to Belfast to join the 104th Bengal Fusiliers. The
Regiment assembled for training on the 24th June, and
was disembodied on the 19th July.

Preliminary drill commenced at Fermoy on July 3rd,
and the Regiment assembled on August 4th. A severe
epidemic of typhoid broke out in Fermoy
1879. during this training, which necessitated the
women and children being sent back to
Bandon, and it was feared at one time that the Regiment
would be disembodied in consequence. Happily, the
necessity did not arise.

The preliminary drill was exceptionally early this year
owing to the great distress in the country, consequent
upon a series of bad harvests. All the Irish
1880. Militia Regiments were called out earlier than
usual, with the object of giving the men
employment. The recruits assembled on the 1st March,
and they were put through a course of musketry training
during the preliminary drill, under Lieutenant Sherrard,
28th Regiment. The Regiment assembled for training

at Fermoy on April 26th, for 27 days. This was the last training under the old designation of South Cork Light Infantry, and it was almost entirely devoted to musketry, as the Regiment was selected by the Commander-in-Chief to execute the same annual musketry course as that laid down for a Line Regiment. Previous to 1871 no Instructors of Musketry were appointed to the Regiment, but in that and the following year an officer from a Line Regiment was appointed for the training. In 1879 Lieutenant A. Poole Beamish was the first officer of the South Cork who was given the appointment.

This year proved the most remarkable in the history of the Militia since its inception, becoming memorable for the realization of Mr. Cardwell's scheme,

1881. when he was Secretary of State for War, namely, that of amalgamating the Line and Militia—in other words, blending into one homogeneous whole all branches of the military forces of the Crown, which had hitherto been quite distinct. The fundamental changes were : 1st—Withdrawing the command of the Militia from the Lord Lieutenant of Counties and enabling the Secretary of State to place such commands in the hands of the Generals commanding districts. 2nd—In assimilating the commissions of the Militia officers to those of the Regular Army in their method of preparation, authentication and issue. 3rd—In giving to the House of Commons the power, by annual vote, of determining the number of Militiamen to be provided, irrespective of the quota fixed for each Kingdom by

statute, and in enabling the Secretary of State to train the Militia at their Headquarters or at any other place out of the county, and as regards recruits, for a period not exceeding six months.

In 1877 Militia officers were for the first time placed under the Mutiny Act and Articles of War, at all periods of the year, during the non-training period as well as during the time their Regiments were assembled for training. The Secretary of State for War ruled that during the non-training period, Militia officers must be treated as being on long leave, although practically free from military duty, but still liable to the rules of the service.

On the 11th April, 1881, a General Order (41) was published, which was to take effect from the 1st July, 1881, changing the organization, titles, and uniforms of the Regiments of Infantry of the Line and Militia, but was subsequently amended by a General Order No. 70, dated 30th June, 1881.

As regards the Munster province, the following changes were carried out :

TERRITORIAL REGIMENT		REGIMENTAL DISTRICT		UNIFORM		
Title	Composition	Head-quarters	No.	Colour	Facings	Pattern of Lace
The Royal Munster Fusiliers	1st Battalion (101st Foot)	Tralee	101	Scarlet	Blue	Shamrock
	2nd Battalion (104th Foot)					
	3rd Battalion (South Cork L.I. Militia)					
	4th Battalion (Kerry Militia)					
	5th Battalion (Royal Limerick County Militia)					
	*Clare Militia					

* Will be eventually converted into Artillery.

1881. No training took place during these years

1882. owing to the disturbed state of the country.

Captain Charles James Butler-Kearney, 2nd Royal Munster Fusiliers, appointed adjutant, dated July 1st, 1881.

Recruiting was suspended during the above years, consequently the strength of the Battalion fell to 660. In the early part of 1883, orders were received to again

open recruiting. In two months 350 smart young men were enlisted, raising the strength of the Battalion to 850, being 50 above the establishment.

Preliminary drill and training were carried out at Fermoy.

Preliminary drill was held at Fermoy, and the Battalion assembled there on the 7th July, and immediately afterwards proceeded, under Sir A. Warren, to the Curragh. Only 103 recruits were enlisted this year owing chiefly to the 10 - bounty, hitherto given on enlistment, being discontinued, but each recruit received 30/- on dismissal, instead of 20/- formerly.

The Battalion carried out a complete course of musketry at the Curragh. Sergeant-Major Lee was the best shot in the auxiliary forces of the United Kingdom.

Preliminary drill and training were carried out at Kinsale.

Captain Robert Fitzgerald Creighton, 2nd Royal Munster Fusiliers, appointed Adjutant.

The preliminary drill and training were carried out at Fermoy.

The preliminary drills were carried out at Charles Fort, and the Battalion assembled in the old Barracks, Kinsale, Bandon being still the Headquarters of the permanent Staff.

On May 14th the preliminary drills commenced at Kinsale, and the Battalion assembled for training at that station. The Martini-Henry rifle was issued this year to the Battalion.

The strength this year was—

Field Officers	...	...	...	2
Captains	...	...	...	8
Subalterns	...	...	...	11
Adjutant	...	...	...	1
Quarter Master	...	...	...	1
Warrant-Officer	...	...	...	1
Staff Sergeants	...	...	...	19
Sergeants	...	...	...	4
Corporals	...	...	...	27
Drummers	...	...	...	8
Privates	...	...	...	706

Total ... 788 of all ranks

On the 1st August new colours were presented to the Battalion by the Countess of Bandon, and on the 19th September the old colours were placed in their final resting place at Warren's Court, the residence of Colonel Sir A. Warren, with all due ceremony. The permanent Staff furnished the necessary escort.

Official notification was received that the Battalion had proved itself the best shooting Militia Battalion in Ireland this year.

The preliminary drills commenced at Fermoy
1889. on May 14th, at which 224 recruits were present.

The Battalion, under Lieutenant-Colonel Donegan, assembled on the 8th July.

On April 24th the permanent Staff was
1890. moved from Bandon to Charles Fort, Kinsale.

The preliminary drills and training were held at Kinsale. Total present, 703.

The preliminary drills and training were
1891. held at Charles Fort.

Captain W. B. Butler-Creagh was appointed Adjutant on 7th August.

The preliminary drills and training were
1892. carried out at Charles Fort. Strength, 649 of all ranks, exclusive of the permanent Staff.

There were 175 recruits at the preliminary
1893. drill this year, which, together with the training, was carried out at Charles Fort.

7 Sergeants, 4 corporals, and 253 privates assembled at Charles Fort for preliminary drill. On June 6th, No. 2430 Private Philip Donoghue died. This
1894. was the first death in the South Cork since it was stationed at Rathcormac in 1816.

The following report of the Battalion was received :—
“ His Royal Highness considers the report on the Battalion quite satisfactory. The men were reported clean,

smart, well turned out, their shooting good, and conduct very good. His Royal Highness is glad to see such a satisfactory increase in numbers since last year, the Battalion being now within 21 of its establishment."

On April 8th, 174 recruits assembled for preliminary drills, and on June 10th the Battalion, under Lieut.-

Colonel Bell, assembled. Strength of all ranks,
1895. 814. On August 16th, Major and Honorary
Colonel F. W. Bell succeeded to the command
of the Battalion.

Only 80 recruits were present for preliminary drills
this year. The Battalion assembled on
1896. June 8th. Captain Theodore Longridge was
appointed Adjutant on October 1st.

The Battalion trained this year at Kilworth
1897. Camp, and joined the Munster Militia Brigade
under Colonel D. G. Johnston.

The Battalion assembled at Charles Fort.
1898. Strength, 14 officers and 770 non-commis-
sioned officers and men.

The Battalion trained this year at Kilworth.
1899. Strength, 14 officers, 782 non-commissioned
officers and men.

On the 12th December, at the commencement of the
war in South Africa, the Battalion was embodied at
Kinsale for garrison duty in England, and
1899. was quartered at Dover. While there it
volunteered for active service in South Africa,
and its services were accepted.

On the 23rd February it embarked on the transport S.S. *Sumatra*, at the Royal Albert Docks, London, it strength being 24 officers and 426 non-commissioned officers and men. The Battalion arrived at Table Bay on the 19th March, and from thence proceeded to East London, where it disembarked on the 27th March, 1900. Having remained there a few days it was despatched to Stormberg, the scene of General Gatacre's action. Detachments were sent to Vonderboom Bridge, Bamboo's Bridge (one company), Bushman's Hock (one company), and Dordrecht (three companies). On 15th May the Headquarters, with four companies, were moved to Aliwal North, and encamped at the other side of the Orange River at a place called Frere Camp, where they were employed guarding rebels and prisoners of war. They were there inspected by Major-General Sir H. H. Settle, D.S.O., who complimented them on their smart appearance.

On the 7th August they were ordered to proceed to Vryburgh, where they stayed for a few days and built a fort, which was afterwards called "South Cork Fort." At 12 o'clock one night orders were received to proceed to Mafeking at once, to reinforce the garrison, where some pretty stiff work was experienced. While there their principal duty was to escort convoys nearly every day into the Transvaal, besides garrisoning forts on west of town and Cannon Kopje on the east. During these movements they were subject to frequent alarms and occasional sniping, as De la Rey and Grobblers, with their commandoes, were around that district.

The South Corks were the second Militia Battalion to garrison Mafeking. During the stay there they experienced the unpleasantness of a severe South African hurricane, which swept away their tents, kits, clothing, &c. The field hospital marquees were all blown down, but the patients were removed to safe quarters by the men of the Battalion. A few were injured owing to the strips of corrugated iron being blown from the roofs of the houses. In September the whole Battalion moved back to Vryburg, having called in the detachments from Taungs and Brussel's Sidings, and leaving 50 men of F Company, under Captain Des Barres, at Pudimoe Siding. They then joined General Settle's Column, which left Vryburg on the 19th September. The Column consisted of the 23rd and 24th Yeomanry, two squadrons of the Cape Mounted Rifles, one squadron of Cape Police, 50 men of the Diamond Field Horse, four companies of the 2nd Somersetshire Light Infantry, 600 men of the 3rd Royal Munster Fusiliers, 350 men of the 3rd King's Own Scottish Borderers, two guns of the 37th Howitzer Battery, Royal Field Artillery; some 15 pounders, Canadian Artillery; and a detachment of the 1st Royal Munster Fusiliers Mounted Infantry.

They relieved the garrisons of Schweizer Reneke 22nd September, Hoopstaad 17th October, and Koffyfontein, during which they had a number of engagements, besides being "sniped" nearly every day with small bodies of the enemy. On the 22nd of September, Schweizer Reneke was relieved, and the house of Mr. Tolly De Beer was burnt, as he was commandant of the district, and had

been threatening Burghers who persisted in keeping their oaths of neutrality. On the 27th the column marched to Karripan and Christiana for supplies, the mounted infantry scouting the surrounding country. A fortnight later Bloemhoff, on the Vaal river, was re-occupied. After a peaceful settlement of affairs there, General Settle crossed the Vaal and marched to Hoopstaad, his intention being to co-operate with General Hunter in hemming in De Wet. Accordingly, they left Hoopstaad and marched northward towards Bothaville. The artillery mounted troops, K.O.S.B., and two Somerset Light Infantry companies camped at Elizabeth's Rest. The Munsters and a detachment of the Cape Mounted Rifles camped at Wegdraai. At about midnight 500 Boers, under Lemmer and Tolly De Beer, crossed the Vaal, and rushed the outposts, and took up a position behind a wall on a kopje about 800 yards from the bivouac. They then poured volleys into the convoy for about 20 minutes, the bullets falling like hailstones, and were it not for the splendid presence of mind and pluck of the Adjutant (Major Longridge) our casualties would possibly have been much heavier. His orders to the men were to lie flat on the ground and to remain still, and not reply to the fire, as it would give the enemy the range, but to leave the firing to the outposts. After the firing he got every man into position, in case the enemy should rush the convoy. However, they did not trouble them that night again. Our losses were 24 wounded, also many horses and oxen were killed, and the wounded were sent into hospital the following day.

The column proceeded towards Bothaville next day, being fired at occasionally on the way. A report was received at midday that 1,500 Boers were encamped at Commando Drift, and the mounted troops advanced, but they found that the force reported was General Porter's Brigade. Bothaville having been burnt, and there being no further object in going eastward, the column returned to Hoopstaad *via* Elizabeth's Rest. The Boers in considerable numbers were on the north side of the river in scattered parties. The howitzer shelled a farm near which a Boer laager was supposed to be. That night they camped again at Weigraai. Next morning their maxim and the K.O.S.B.'s and Somersets, with two galloping maxims of the Cape Mounted Police (5 in all) were turned on the river bank, where it was suspected the Boers would lay in wait to "snipe" the mounted troops when they went to water their horses. When the maxims opened fire, the Boers were seen to scatter in all directions from behind the bushes. The maxim of the Somersets jammed after firing about 50 rounds. The artillery, with two guns, came down and commenced shelling them. Ten Boers were seen coming towards their horses, which were galloping about the velt, under the guise of the white flag, and made for their houses; but one of the 15-pounder shrapnels was fired with such good effect that it killed eight and wounded two.

The column left next day for Boshof, and during the march observed a number of Boers behind a deserted farm-house, which was shelled. One shell cleared the house, killing six of the enemy. Water was very scarce

at that season, and the surface of the ground was covered to a depth of about 18 inches with loose, red sand, which delayed the march and killed many oxen. Supplies were obtained at Boshof, after which the column proceeded to Windsorton Station, and passing through Kimberley halted at Honeynest Kloof, south of the Modder River. After remaining there for some days the column marched back to Modder River Station, thence through Jacobsdal, on to Blaauwbank Drift. Here Colonel Parsons was detached, and sent to the relief of Koffyfontein, which had for several months been held and defended by its own garrison. The column proceeded to Graspan, the 3rd Royal Munster Fusiliers and some Yeomanry marching with the ox convoy, the remainder of the column proceeded by rail. From Graspan the column marched into the Free State on to Ramah. Here the 3rd Royal Munster Fusiliers left the column on the 27th November, 1900, and marched to Orange River Station, about 12 miles, relieving the 6th Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, who joined the column the same day. H Company, under Captain Domville, occupied Orange River Bridge; G Company, under Captain Stopford, marched on to Hope Town, 9 miles further west. Detachments were also sent to Maribogo and Christiana. The Maribogo detachment originally consisted of details of the Battalion left at Vryburg, when the column started on trek. The Christiana detachment, consisting of 120 men, was formed when the column marched to Boshof, and remained for about 9 months.

In July, 1901, blockhouses were built to protect the railway line. B Company, under Lieutenant King, marched to Witteputs, 9 miles from Belmont, 1901. where the first blockhouse was built by the Royal Engineers. During August the various Detachments were brought into Headquarters, and were distributed along the railway from Orange River to Enslin, about 40 miles in blockhouses, at intervals of about three-quarters of a mile, numbering 1 to 50. A half battalion of the 1st Royal Munster Fusiliers, who arrived at the Orange River in July, occupied these blockhouses alternately with the 3rd Battalion. On the departure of the former for Kimberley they took with them 100 men, brought out by Captain R. C. Boyle in July, 1900, and who did duty with the 3rd Battalion for 18 months.

In February, 1902, a party of about 120 Boers broke across the line between 38 and 39 blockhouses, near Belmont, during a very dark and windy night. 1902. Small bodies of the Boers were reported from time to time in the vicinity of the line, but with the above exception they failed to break through the line of communication. At the end of February the 4th Battalion Durham Light Infantry, over 1,000 strong, arrived at Orange River to relieve the 3rd Royal Munster Fusiliers, and by the 4th March had taken over all the blockhouses. Shortly afterwards the Battalion, under Lieut.-Colonel Lucas, proceeded by rail to Cape Town, and marched to Green Point Camp, and after a short stay there embarked, on the 9th March, on board the

S.S. Canada, leaving the following day for Queens-town, where it arrived on the 30th March. It disembarked on the following day and proceeded to Kinsale, where H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught presented the officers and men with their medals for the campaign. The Battalion was afterwards entertained by a Reception Committee, composed of residents of the county and city of Cork, under the presidentship of the Earl of Bandon, to give the officers and men a suitable welcome on their return from their first campaign.

The Battalion was disembodied and dismissed to their homes the same day.

The following drafts joined the Battalion in South Africa :

On the 30th April, 1900, Militia Reserve,	
4th Battalion	104
On the 30th April, 1900, Militia Reserve,	
5th Battalion	118
On the 13th July, 1900, Line Recruits,	
1st Battalion	134
On the 15th April, 1901, Line Recruits,	
3rd Battalion	22

The health of the Battalion during the campaign was excellent.

The losses were 3 men killed, 6 men wounded, and one officer (Lieut. P. C. Shaw), and 9 non-commissioned officers and men died of disease.

The following Order was published on the departure of the Battalion from General Settle's Column :

“ Lieut.-Colonel Galloway regrets the departure of the 3rd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers from his Brigade, and thanks all ranks for the good service they have done, particularly in the defence of the Ox Convoy at Wegdrei, and he trusts that the Battalion may again form part of his Brigade at some future time.”

The following awards were granted in recognition of services in South Africa :

To be a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order—Captain and Adjutant Theodore Longridge.

To have the Distinguished Conduct Medal—Sergeant Major George Harrison, Quarter-Master Sergt. J. W. Dixon, Sergeant T. McCulla.

Lieutenant and Quarter-Master W. H. Forsdick to have the Honorary rank of Captain.

ROLL OF OFFICERS WHO SERVED WITH THE BATTALION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel F. W. Bell.

„ „ G. Lucas.

„ „ The O'Donovan.

Captain A. L. Coppinger.

- „ B. M. L. Roberts.
- „ H. G. Richardson.
- „ B. V. S. Domvile.
- „ R. W. Oldnall.
- „ A. Arnott.
- „ F. Bleazby.
- „ G. O. B. Harley.

Lieutenant A. W. J. F. Abbott.

- „ E. P. Conway.
- „ P. G. Shaw.
- „ A. W. S. Brock.
- „ A. C. Fergusson.
- „ H. S. L. Maydwell.
- „ W. I. R. Brown.
- „ A. B. Ingledon-Webber.
- „ H. D. Nash.
- „ S. H. Dix.

Major and Adjutant T. Longridge, D.S.O.

Captain and Quarter-Master W. H. Forsdick.

Lieutenant L. T. C. Richardson.

- „ W. S. Browne.
- „ A. E. King.
- „ H. B. S. Stephenson.
- „ B. H. Purdon.

Second-Lieutenant H. B. T. Rye.

- „ „ D. H. Powell.
- „ „ R. Leahy.
- „ „ Fitz G. B. Crosbie.
- „ „ W. J. Hewett.
- „ „ D. De C. C. Macgillycuddy.

ATTACHED.

Captain R. C. Boyle, 2nd Royal Munster Fusiliers.

„ A. J. E. Des Barres, 4th Royal Irish Rifles.

„ J. W. Stopford, 5th Royal Munster Fusiliers.

Lieutenant F. R. Shackleton, 3rd Royal Irish Fusiliers

„ E. P. Waldo, 4th Royal Munster Fusiliers.

„ Rose 5th „ „ „

Major and Honorary Lieut.-Colonel The O'Donovan succeeded to the command *vice* Colonel F. W. Bell, dated 17th January, 1903. On the 30th

1903. March 122 recruits and 39 dutymen assembled at Charles Fort for preliminary drill. On the 2nd June the Battalion assembled for training, and proceeded to Kilworth Camp. Strength, 20 officers and 595 non-commissioned officers and men.

On the 4th April 7 officers, 139 recruits, and 46 trained men assembled at Charles Fort for preliminary drill, and on June 6th the Battalion came out for

1904. training. Strength, 20 officers, 712 non-commissioned officers and men. On June 13th the Earl of Bandon, as Lieutenant of the County, inspected the Battalion.

Preliminary drill commenced on April 3rd at Charles Fort. Strength, 6 officers, 128 recruits,

1905. and 43 dutymen. The Battalion assembled on June 5th. Strength, 20 officers, 732 non-commissioned officers and men.

ROLL OF OFFICERS OF THE SOUTH CORK MILITIA

RANK	NAME	DATE OF COMMISSION
Lieut.-Colonel	... Viscount Doneraile ..	26th April, 1793
" "	... Earl of Barrymore ..	" " "
Major	... Honble. R. St. Leger...	29th " "
Captain	... Sir J. St. Leger Gillman, Kt.	26th " "
"	... R. Boyle Townsend ...	27th " "
"	... Honble. Barry B. St. Leger	28th " "
"	... William Howe Hennis	29th " "
"	... Michael G. Creagh ...	30th " "
Captain-Lieutenant	... Nicholas Colthurst ...	1st May "
Lieutenant	... Sir Henry Browne Hayes, Kt.	26th April "
"	... Robert Strettle ...	27th " "
Lieut. & Adjutant	... Francis R. Trembath .	28th " "
Lieutenant	... James Laugton ...	29th " "
"	... Samuel Godsell ...	30th " "
"	... Thomas Robinson ...	1st May "
"	... George Beamish ...	2nd " "
"	... Brudenel Plummer ..	3rd " "
Lieut. & Qr.-Master	... Robert Atkins ...	4th " "
Ensign	... Richard Bowles ...	26th April "
"	... Courtland Schuyler ...	27th " "
"	... Mundel Hill ...	28th " "
"	... Jasper Lucas ...	29th " "
"	... Arthur R. St. Leger ...	30th " "
"	... Francis Harris ...	8th Nov. "
Chaplain	... Revd. William Beeby...	1793
Surgeon	... Thomas Harris ...	26th April "
Surgeon's Mate	... Francis Harris ...	8th Nov. "
Lieut.-Colonel	... Lord Riversdale ...	30th May, 1801
Captain	... George Atkins ...	23rd July "
"	... Chambers Corker ...	25th March, 1803
"	... John Browne ...	14th June "
"	... Richard Newman ...	16th August "
Captain-Lieutenant	... Thomas Poole ...	4th January, 1801
Lieutenant	... Richard Payne ...	16th Oct., 1798
"	... William Blair ...	28th June, 1800
"	... George Laugton ...	" " "
"	... John Heuson ...	19th Sept. "
"	... Jonas Morris ...	20th April, 1804
"	... Edward Evanson ...	21st July "

ROLL OF OFFICERS—*continued.*

RANK	NAME	DATE OF COMMISSION
Lieutenant	Arthur Browne	10th Oct., 1804
"	William Gregg	2nd Nov. "
Asst.-Surgeon	Henry Harris	18th Dec. "
Lieutenant	William Kirby	3rd June, 1805
Ensign	John Bernard	2nd Nov., 1804
Lieutenant	Richard Bagley	17th October, 1805
Ensign	Francis Bernard	" " "
Lieutenant	William Elwood	26th " "
Lieut.-Colonel	Redmond Barry	26th Dec. "
Lieutenant	Devonshire Penrose	9th January, 1806
"	Henry Hungerford	" " "
"	George Jackson	" " "
"	George Bennett	" " "
Ensign	James Godsell	10th Feb. "
"	Roger Langley	" " "
"	Charles McCarthy	" " "
"	Edward Barnet	" " "
"	Thomas Baldwin	" " "
"	Michael French	" " "
Lieutenant	Thomas Townsend	22nd Dec. "
"	Richard Carey	19th May "
"	William Morris	22nd Dec. "
Captain	Horace Townsend	20th April, 1807
Lieutenant	Capel Garde	24th Sept. "
Ensign	Henry Daunt	" " "
"	Emanuel Hungerford	" " "
"	William Wellstead	" " "
Captain	John Payne	12th Oct. "
Ensign	Eyre Bruce	2nd May, 1808
"	John Lloyd	" " "
Lieut.-Colonel	Hayes St. Leger	23rd " "
Captain	John Crowe	4th July "
Lieutenant	Jonas Morris	5th Sept. "
"	Francis Heard	" " "
Ensign	Michael Carey	20th May "
"	Edward Foot	" " "
"	Thomas Lindsay	" " "
"	Kilney Barry	5th Sept. "
"	John Harris	" " "
"	Robert Stewards	" " "
Asst.-Surgeon	John Chambley	3rd Nov. "
Ensign	Charles Miller	31st Dec. "

ROLL OF OFFICERS—*continued.*

RANK	NAME	DATE OF COMMISSION
Ensign	Samuel Godsell	31st Dec., 1808
"	Edward Long	" " "
"	Thomas Nash	21st Feb. 1809
Captain	Henry Wallis	20th March, 1810
"	James Ludlow Stawell	7th June "
Lieutenant	Thomas Hungerford	29th " "
"	William Stawell	4th August "
Ensign	Percy Scott	7th July "
"	Edward Scott	" " "
"	Goff Ashton	18th " "
Asst.-Surgeon	Thomas Beamish	9th Dec., 1809
Major	J. D. Freeman	19th April, 1811
Captain	Charles Stawell	8th " "
Ensign	Samuel Bennett	11th March "
Captain	Phil Somerville	19th " "
Ensign	St. Leger S. Watkins	15th April "
"	William Austin	3rd July "
"	S. Walton	" " "
"	Gumbleton Daunt	19th Sept. "
Quarter-Master	E. Evans	28th July, 1812
Ensign	William Long	8th Sept. "
"	Jonathan Bruce	" " "
"	John Sealy	" " "
Captain	James Crowe	6th January, 1816
Ensign	Ralph Evans	2nd Feb., 1812
"	John French	26th " 1813
"	Henry Baldwin	" " "
"	Thomas Hungerford	" " "
"	J. H. Whiteney	13th March "
"	George Wallis	28th June "
"	John Sealy	26th March, 1814
"	Pascoe Goggin	" " "
"	Hugh Norcott	2nd April "
"	John Milward	2nd May "
Captain	Viscount Boyle	3rd August, 1830
"	Viscount Bernard	" " "
"	Sampson French	15th July, 1834
"	Hewitt Poole	9th August "
Lieutenant	George Bowles	12th January, 1846
"	Francis Jones	" " "
"	Crewe C. Townsend	" " "
Ensign	William Bowles	" " "

ROLL OF OFFICERS—*continued.*

RANK	NAME	DATE OF COMMISSION
Ensign	William Ryder	12th January, 1846
Lieutenant	Joseph Deane Freeman	29th " "
"	George Robert Bruce	30th " "
Captain & Adjutant..	Arthur Hyde Lucas	12th February "
Ensign	Vere Hunt Bowles	" " "
Surgeon	John Glover Gregg	5th March "
Asst.-Surgeon	John Nagle	9th April "
Captain	Robert Heard	8th July "
Lieutenant	John Lucas	2nd Nov. "
Lieut.-Colonel	W. St. Leger Alcock Stawell	18th April, 1848
Captain	Edmund A. Shuldham	5th April, 1852
Lieutenant	William Broderick	30th Dec. "
Ensign	John Peter Hardy	10th Feb., 1853
Lieutenant	Richard W. Doherty...	24th Nov. "
Colonel	Honble. Henry Burgh Bernard	29th March, 1854
Lieutenant	J. R. Wheeler	22nd Nov. "
"	Michael Wall	23rd " "
Captain	Richard Tonson Rye...	22nd Dec. "
Major	Honble. W. Evans Freke	22nd January, 1855
Ensign	Chambers Baldwin	23rd Dec., 1854
Captain	S. L. Newman	" " "
Lieutenant	Frederick Cornwall	24th Nov. "
Captain	Sir James Lawrence Cotter, Bt.	10th January, 1855
"	H. D. Gaynor	" " "
"	William Johnson	" " "
Lieutenant	Godfrey Baldwin	" " "
Ensign	Robert Holmes	" " "
Quarter-Master	Denis Cummins	" " "
Ensign	John Harding Cole	" " "
Lieutenant	J. J. Tresillian	16th " "
Ensign	Charles Deane	" " "
Lieutenant	Francis Heard	19th " "
"	Richard White	" " "
Ensign	W. P. Hosford	" " "
"	James H. Morrogh	" " "
"	Samuel Hawkes	" " "
"	William H. Bird	" " "
Captain & Paymaster	Thomas Deane Perry	20th " "

ROLL OF OFFICERS—*continued.*

RANK		NAME	DATE OF COMMISSION
Ensign	...	Richard Ager	27th January, 1855
"	..	Thomas H. Markham	" " "
Captain	...	Thomas Somerville	26th February "
Ensign	...	John Penrose Warren	1st March "
Captain	...	Robert Cole Bowen	5th April "
Asst.-Surgeon	...	Walter Humphries	18th " "
Captain	...	Beaumont Hotham	29th May "
Lieutenant	...	Thomas George Walker	15th Sept. "
Captain & Adjutant	...	C. F. Tuckey	12th June "
Ensign	...	M. Alcock	12th Nov. "
"	...	Lancelot J. Kiggell	17th " "
Asst.-Surgeon	...	H. Slovach	29th " "
Captain	...	W. C. Seton	10th January, 1856
Ensign	...	S. Medlicott	16th February "
Lieutenant	...	Francis Rowland	1st March "
Ensign	..	James H. F. Donegan	19th July, 1858
"	...	Richard Nettles	9th Nov. "
Captain & Adjutant	...	Henry Lucas	18th Dec., 1861
Lieut.-Colonel	...	Edmund Roche	20th August, 1863
Lieutenant	...	Frederick Bell	13th June, 1864
Lieut.-Colonel	...	Sir Augustus Rivesdale	6th July, 1865
		Warren, Bt.	
Captain	..	Percy Broderick Bernard	8th May, 1866
Asst.-Surgeon	...	William Belcher	20th July, 1867
Lieutenant	...	James F. W. C. B. Bernard	27th January, 1868
"	...	John P. Furlong	11th March "
"	...	Stephen P. Coppinger	26th Feb., 1869
"	...	J. Byrne	16th January, 1871
"	...	H. G. Kelly	10th March "
"	...	Francis H. Bass	" " "
"	...	Thomas F. Lyons	4th April "
Captain	...	John R. Newman	1st May "
Lieutenant	...	A. Poole Beamish	12th July, 1872
"	...	A. D. Jackson	16th Oct. "
"	...	T. H. Baylor	" " "
"	...	J. T. F. Otway	" " "
"	...	George Lucas	30th August, 1873
"	...	Walter Baldwin	24th Sept. "
Sub-Lieutenant	...	A. C. Donovan	14th January, 1874
"	...	Honble. C. A. Winn	14th March "

ROLL OF OFFICERS—*continued.*

RANK	NAME	DATE OF COMMISSION
Sub-Lieutenant ...	J. T. Brinkley ...	20th January, 1875
" ...	T. D. O'Grady ..	26th March "
Lieutenant ...	Sir Ludlow Cotter ...	7th March, 1872
Captain & Adjutant...	Christopher M. David- son	21st April, 1876
Lieutenant ...	Brooke R. Brazier ...	3rd June "
" ...	A. J. Lucas ..	(Not known)
" ...	G. R. Westropp ...	7th Feb., 1877
Quarter-Master ...	Cunningham Fowler ..	1st April "
2nd Lieutenant ...	J. C. Swete ...	3rd Oct. "
Lieutenant ...	H. Pratt ...	30th January, 1878
" ...	Thomas Hone ...	21st May, 1877
2nd Lieutenant ...	Ludlow T. Bowles ...	11th June, 1879
" "	Ivone Kirkpatrick ...	27th Feb., 1878
Lieutenant ...	Richard W. Cooper ...	1st July, 1881
2nd Lieutenant ..	Thomas H. Underwood	26th July, 1879
" "	Henry Comins ...	21st July "
" "	George W. Dowell ...	25th- " "
" "	C. W. Murphy ...	28th August, 1880
" "	P. J. W. Considine ..	26th Feb., 1881
" "	J. E. H. Herrick ...	30th March "
" "	F. H. B. Connor ...	28th April "
" "	G. S. Riach ...	1st June "
" "	M. W. O'Donovan ...	22nd June "
Captain & Adjutant...	C. J. Butler-Kearney...	7th July "
Lieutenant ...	E. H. L. Helyar ...	17th August "
Captain ...	W. W. Newenham ...	4th March, 1882
Lieutenant ...	A. Rivesdale J. B. Warren	5th July "
Lieut. & Qr.-Master	William Sullivan ...	15th May "
2nd Lieutenant ...	J. G. P. Glynn ..	14th Feb., 1883
" "	A. L. Coppinger ...	2nd March "
Captain ...	C. M. Davidson ...	4th July "
Lieutenant ...	Frank Burke Graves ..	24th Sept. "
2nd Lieutenant ...	C. J. T. Blakeway ...	22nd March, 1884
Lieutenant ...	John H. Cramer ...	16th April "
" "	T. R. Sarsfield ..	31st May "
2nd Lieutenant ...	Henry Wrixon Becher	7th July "
Lieutenant ...	Henry Innes L'Est- range	3rd Dec. "
" "	J. H. O'Connell ...	1885
2nd Lieutenant ...	J. W. Jopp Parker ...	15th June, 1885

ROLL OF OFFICERS—*continued.*

RANK		NAME	DATE OF COMMISSION
2nd Lieutenant	..	Alexander Deane ..	26th June, 1885
" "	..	W. P. Sellar ..	6th April, 1886
Lieutenant	...	B. N. L. Roberts ...	27th June "
Captain & Adjutant	...	R. F. Creighton .	7th July "
2nd Lieutenant	...	A. L. E. Des Barres ...	19th January, 1887
" "	...	E. O. J. Allen ..	17th Sept. "
" "	..	George L'Estrange ...	" "
Captain	.	Ludlow Strange Payne	10th March, 1888
2nd Lieutenant	...	Thomas Gosselin Elliott	" "
" "	...	A. J. Moseley ...	" "
" "	...	J. McNamara ...	22nd August "
" "	...	H. G. L. Davidson ...	26th Oct., 1889
" "	...	C. C. Mahony ...	28th Feb., 1892
" "	...	F. A. Clarke ...	22nd Oct. "
" "	...	W. D. Beamish ...	20th April, 1893
" "	...	C. Garvice ...	30th ., 1894
" "	...	G. W. C. Soden ...	8th May "
" "	.	H. G. Richardson ...	10th Oct. "
Captain	..	R. H. Townshend ...	16th May, 1895
2nd Lieutenant	...	G. R. Braddell ...	23rd Oct. "
" "	...	T. W. S. Green ...	18th Dec. "
" "	...	D. F. MacCarthy Mor- rogh	4th March, 1896
Lieut. & Qr.-Master		W. H. Forsdick ...	28th July, 1897
2nd Lieutenant	...	B. V. S. Domvile ...	20th Oct. "
" "	...	A. W. J. F. Abbott ..	17th Nov. "
" "	...	P. W. Brooks ...	29th March, 1898
" "	...	R. S. Popham ...	14th Sep. "
" "	...	E. P. Conway ...	14th Feb., 1899
" "	...	A. St. Leger Goldie ...	20th Sept. "
" "	...	P. C. Shaw ...	18th Oct. "
" "	...	A. W. S. Brock ...	" " "
" "	...	A. C. Ferguson ...	20th Nov. "
" "	...	F. Bleazby ...	" " "
" "	...	H. S. L. Maydwell ...	20th Nov., 1899
" "	...	G. O. B. Harley ...	11th Dec. "
" "	...	W. T. R. Browne ..	29th " "
" "	...	A. B. J. Webber ...	22nd Jan., 1900
" "		S. D. Nash ..	2nd Feb. "
" "		S. H. Dix ...	14th " "
Captain	...	R. W. Oldnall ...	" " "
"	...	A. Arnott ...	22nd Mar. "

ROLL OF OFFICERS—*continued.*

RANK		NAME	DATE OF COMMISSION
2nd Lieutenant	...	L. C. Richardson ...	31st March, 1900
" "	...	F. G. Wintour ...	11th April "
" "	...	H. G. C. Perry Ays- cough	12th May "
" "	...	W. S. Browne ...	12th June "
" "	...	H. B. T. Rye ...	6th Sept. "
" "	...	A. E. King ...	30th Nov. "
" "	...	D. H. Powell ...	30th Dec. "
" "	...	R. Leahy ...	25th Feb., 1901
" "	...	Fitz G. B. Crosbie ...	4th March "
" "	...	W. J. Hewett ...	20th " "
" "	...	D. de C. C. MacGilly- cuddy	27th " "
" "	..	H. B. S. Stephenson ...	18th May "
" "	...	H. B. Purdon ...	19th June "
" "	...	F. F. O'Halloran ...	21st Oct. "
" "	...	F. S. Popham ...	6th Nov. "
" "	...	G. H. Powell ...	18th " "
" "	...	H. St. John Hazeldine	28th " "
" "	...	H. W. Powell ...	3rd June, 1902
Captain	...	R. J. Meade ...	24th January, 1903
2nd Lieutenant	...	R. E. E. B. Doherty ...	" " "
	...	H. E. MacCarthy Mor- rogh	7th March "
	...	J. C. Cullimore Lee ...	21st " "
Captain	...	R. F. Penrose ...	8th August "
2nd Lieutenant	..	A. H. Darnell ...	29th " "
Captain	...	R. Hutchins ...	5th September "
2nd Lieutenant	...	S. G. S. Payne ...	21st Nov. "
" "	...	T. C. W. Fowle ...	1st February, 1904
Major	...	G. S. Ormerod ..	20th " "
2nd Lieutenant	..	G. M. H. Wright ...	17th Sept. "
Captain	...	R. H. Maunsell-Eyre...	22nd October "
2nd Lieutenant	...	A. E. Saunderson ...	11th March, 1905
" "	..	T. A. Wise ...	" " "
Lieutenant	...	H. St. J. Hazeldine ...	5th June "
2nd Lieutenant	...	E. N. Appelbe ...	May, 1906

THE following interesting Epitome of the History of the Militia appears in the New Programme and Report of the Militia Rifle Association, for which it has been compiled by Major Huntington, the honorary secretary :

- 870—The Militia, the oldest Military force in the United Kingdom, is known to have existed in the earliest periods to which the National Documents reach. It was known as the Fyrd, which enforced universal service, and was improved by King Alfred about the year 871.
- 1066—In the reign of William the Conqueror the system of Military Tenants for a time somewhat supplanted the Fyrd; but the old English Militia
- 1181—was revived by the Assize of Arms in the reign of Henry II.
- 1327—In the reign of Edward III. the Militia was reorganised, and its local character established.
- 1549—Militia placed under the Lords Lieutenants of Counties.
- 1588—The whole Militia was called out to resist the Spanish Armada.
- 1604—The Militia was divided into Trained Bands by James I.
- 1642—On the occasion of the Civil War Parliament called out the Militia in the various Counties through the Commissioners of Militia, while Charles I. sought to raise them by Commissions of Array.
- 1661—On the restoration of the Monarchy the Militia was somewhat superseded by a Standing Army, which was then for the first time permanently
- 1663—formed; Trained Bands were discontinued except in the City of London.
- 1690—The Militia was called out on the attempted invasion of England in the reigns of William and Mary.
- 1715—During the Jacobite Risings this year, and in 1745 a portion of the
- 1745—Militia was called out for service.
- 1757—The Militia was reorganised, when the principle of the Ballot was introduced.
- 1759-63—Seven Years' War—Militia embodied.
- 1778-83—War of American Independence—Militia embodied.
- 1780—Militia assist in suppression of Gordon Riots in London.

- 1792-1802—War of French Revolution—Militia embodied.
- 1793—Irish Militia reorganised.
- 1796—Supplementary Militia formed.
- 1797—Scottish Militia reorganised.
 French invasion and surrender at Fishguard, Pembroke-shire—Militia represented.
 Militia assist in suppressing Mutiny of the Nore.
- 1798-99—Rebellion in Ireland, and invasion of the French, English and Irish Militia employed.
- 1803-16—War with France—Militia embodied.
- 1814—Militia Brigade serving in the Peninsula.
- 1815—At Waterloo a large number of Militiamen joined the Regular Army—many fighting in their Militia uniforms.
- 1808—Local Militia formed: and ceased to exist in 1816.
- 1831—The Ballot last put in force.
- 1852—Militia reorganised, voluntary service superseding the Ballot.
- 1854-56—Crimean War—Militia embodied.
 Militia serve in the Mediterranean Stations.
- 1857-60—Indian Mutiny and China War—Militia embodied.
- 1885—War in Sudan after death of General Gordon. A portion of Militia embodied.
- 1899-1902—War in South Africa—Militia serve in South Africa, Egypt, St. Helena, and Mediterranean.
 On the outbreak of the war the enrolled strength of the Militia was 98,050. During the war the Militia was embodied and the majority volunteered for active service, supplying for South Africa, Egypt, the Mediterranean, and the Regular Army, a total of 102,803 officers and men.
- | | | | |
|--|-----|-------|--------|
| Artillery, 6 companies; Engineers, 3½ companies; Infantry 61 battalions to South Africa, 9 battalions to Egypt and the Mediterranean; Army Medical Corps, 10 officers, 280 men | ... | 1,691 | 43,875 |
| Militia Reserve men attached for Service in South Africa to Regular Army | ... | — | 14,500 |
| Transferred from Militia to Regular Army | ... | 1,982 | 40,755 |
| Total | ... | 3,673 | 99,130 |
- 1904—His Majesty the King has graciously approved that certain Militia Units be permitted, in recognition of services rendered during the South African War 1899-1902, to bear on their colours and appointments the words South Africa, Mediterranean, and St. Helena respectively.